Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

JOSEPH W. HAMPTON,———"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them, whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—*Madison*.———Editor and Publisher.

VOLUME I, } CHARLOTTE, N. C., DECEMBER 7, 1841. { NUMBER 39.

TERMS:

The "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*" is published weekly, at *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*, if paid in advance; or *Three Dollars*, if not paid before the expiration of THREE MONTHS from the time of subscribing. Any person who will procure *six* subscribers and become responsible for their subscriptions, shall have a copy of the paper gratis;—or, a club of *ten* subscribers may have the paper one year for *Twenty Dollars* in advance.

No paper will be discontinued while the subscriber owes any thing, if he is able to pay;—and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue at least ONE MONTH before the expiration of the time paid for, will be considered a new engagement.

Original Subscribers will not be allowed to discontinue the paper before the expiration of the first year without paying for a full year's subscription.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at *One Dollar* per square for the first insertion, and *Twenty-five Cents* for each continuance—except Court and other judicial advertisements, which will be charged *twenty-five per cent.* higher than the above rates, (owing to the delay, generally, attendant upon collections). A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor, unless containing money in sums of *Five Dollars*, or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office here will be charged to the writer, in every instance, and collected as other accounts.

Weekly Almanac for December, 1841.

DAYS.	SUN RISE	SUN SET.	MOON'S PHASES.	D.	H.	M.
7 Tuesday,	10 7	4 50				
8 Wednesday,	11 7	4 59				
9 Thursday,	11 7	4 59	Last Quarter,	5	7	0 M.
10 Friday,	11 7	4 59	New Moon	12	4	19 E.
11 Saturday,	12 7	4 58	First Quarter,	20	9	33 E.
12 Sunday,	12 7	4 58	Full Moon,	28	1	19 M.
13 Monday.	12 7	4 58				

THE CHARLOTTE

Female Academy

WILL be re-opened on the 1st day of October next. Pupils can be accommodated with board, either in respectable families in the village, or in the Academy with the Teachers, at $9 per month.

Terms of Tuition per Session.

THIRD CLASS.

Reading, Spelling, with the Elements of Geography and Arithmetic, $ 8 50

SECOND CLASS.

Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Emerson's second part Arithmetic and Olney's Geography, $10 50

FIRST CLASS.

Including the studies of the second, with larger systems of Arithmetic and Geography, Algebra, Composition, Botany, History—Natural, Moral and Mental Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, Rhetoric, &c., &c. $16 50

EXTRA BRANCHES.

Instruction in Music on the Piano, per Session. $25
The French Language per session, ... 10
Drawing and painting in water colors, per sess. 10
Oriental Teinting, per course, ... 10
Wax Fruit or Flowers, do. 6
Embroidery in Silk and Chenille, Worsted Lamp Mats, Ottomans, &c. &c. 5
French Sachets, Screens, and Work Baskets, per course, ... 5

S. D. NYE HUTCHISON.
Principal.

Charlotte, Sept. 14, 1841. 27...T

ENGLISH And Classical School.

P. S. NEY

WILL open a School in the immediate vicinity of the Catawba Springs, Lincoln County, on Monday the 20th instant. The Studies will embrace all the branches requisite to qualify students for entering College.

TERMS OF TUITION:

English Elements and Arithmetic for ten mos. $10
Entire English Department, 15
Classical and Mathematical do., 22
Stenography, to any Student dtsiring it, gratis. But no admission for less than half a Session (two and a half months) except on special agreement.

The reputation of Mr. NEY as an instructor of youth, is so well known in Western North Carolina, as to require no commendation. As to his capacity and unwearied attention to the advancement of his pupils, reference may be made to most of the leading men of the adjoining counties.

Students can obtain boarding at the Catawba Springs, (Thos. Hampton's) on reasonable terms—the distance from the Springs to the School being only one mile.

Catawba Springs, Sept. 16, 1841.

Taken Up,

AND committed to the Jail of this county, on the 27th of September last, a Negro man, about 20 years of age, round full face, smooth forehead, thick lips, and flat nose, five feet 7 or 8 inches high, with a scar on the fore finger of the left hand, made, he says, by a cutting knife. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. T. N. ALEXANDER, Sheriff.

Charlotte, N. C., Oct. 19, 1841. 32...F

Book-Binding.

WILLIAM HUNTER would inform his customers and the public generally, that he still continues the BOOK-BINDING BUSINESS at his old stand, a few doors south-east of the Branch Mint He will be happy to receive orders in his line, and pledges himself to spare no pains to give complete satisfaction.

☞ Orders left at his Shop, or at the Office of the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," will receive immediate attention. [Charlotte, March 5, 1841.

Notes of Hand and Land Deeds; also Clerks' and Sheriffs' Blanks, for Sale at this Office.

YORKVILLE

Female Seminary,

(Yorkville, S. C.)

THE Trustees of the YORKVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY, having engaged the services of Instructors in whom they place entire confidence, their School will be opened *on Monday, the 22nd instant.*

The Trustees think they have just cause to recommend this institution as an eligible place for the education of children. The Village is noted for its healthfulness, and for the high moral and religious tone that pervades the community. The course of studies to be pursued is as extensive as is taught in any similar institution. The discipline will be firm, yet tempered with kindness; and the aim of the Instructors to make thorough and accomplished scholars, and to instil into the minds of the pupils, moral and religious principle.

TERMS OF TUITION, Per Session:

In Spelling, Reading, and Writing, $ 8 00
The above, with English Grammar, Geography, and Arithmetic, 16 00
The same, with any of the following: Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, Geology, Botany, Natural History, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Logic, Rhetoric, the Evidences of Christianity, Algebra, Geometry and the higher Mathematics, and the Latin and Greek Languages, 20 00
French Language, 10 00
Music on the Piano, 20 00
Use of Piano, 2 00
Drawing and Painting, 8 00
Theorem and Mezzotinto, Wax Work, Shell Work, Ornamental Needle-Work, each, 6 00

INSTRUCTORS:

Rev. FERDINAND JACOBS, A. M., Principal.
Miss ELIZABETH J. TROTT, } Assistants.
Miss ROZANNA W. G. TROTT, }

☞ *Entrance money, One Dollar per Session.*

☞ BOARDING, including Fuel, Lights, and Washing, can be obtained in respectable families at from $8 to $10 per month.

WILLIAM MOORE,
JOHN S. MOORE,
A. S. HUTCHISON,
JOHN A. ALSTON,
W. P. THOMASSON,
I. D. WITHERSPOON,
THOMAS WARREN,
S. SADLER,
MINOR SADLER,
M. G. SIMRIL,
E. A. CRENSHAW,
F. H. SIMRIL,
H. F. ADICKES,
J. D. GOORE,
W. P. McFADDEN, } Trustees.

Yorkville, S. C., Nov. 18, 1841. 38...9w

New Cash Store.

CHARLES E. MOSS & CO.

ARE NOW RECEIVING AND OPENING A

Splendid Assortment of

New Goods,

In the Brick Store formerly occupied by Samuel A. Harris. Their Goods were purchased in New-York and Philadelphia for CASH ENTIRELY, by one of the firm. They flatter themselves that their Stock will be found cheaper than any ever offered for sale in this place. As they intend to do an exclusive CASH BUSINESS, they hope that none will expect to purchase on *tic.*

Charlotte, November 2, 1841. 33...F

To Undertakers.

PROPOSALS will be received by the Board of Wardens of the Poor for Mecklenburg County, until the 20th of December next, for a STEWARD to take charge of the Poor House for the term of one year from the 1st of January, 1842. Persons desirous of the situation, will address their bids to the subscriber through the Charlotte Post-Office, endorsed, "Proposals for Steward of the Poor House." On the 20th December the Board will meet and make the election.

BENJ. MORROW, Chairman.

Charlotte, Nov. 16, 1841. 36...5

Charlotte Journal will copy.

COACH MAKING.

THE Subscribers having entered into copartnership, will carry on the above business in all its various branches, at the old stand formerly owned by Mr. Carter Crittenden, opposite the Jail. All work WARRANTED;—and Repairing done at the shortest notice, for moderate charges.

CHARLES OVERMAN,
JOSHUA TROTTER.

Charlotte, June 15, 1841. 12m

"With SCISSORS sharp and RAZOR keen,
I'll dress your hair and shave you clean."

Buonaparte, *the Barber,*

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, that he has removed his establishment to the east end of Col Alexander's Long Row, a few doors east of the Courthouse, where he will be pleased to see them at all times. He professes to be master of the "Tonsorial Art," and will spare no effort to affordre enti satisfaction. Charges moderate, to suit the times. [Charlotte, March 9, 1841.

Almanacks!

A SUPPLY of BLUM'S FARMERS' & PLANTERS' ALMANACK for 1842, just received and for sale at this Office. This Almanack is calculated for the meridian of Salem, N. C., and contains a large fund of valuable information.

November 2, 1841. 34

POETRY.

LINES

SENT BY A LADY TO HER SON WITH A PRESENT OF A BIBLE.

Remember, love, who gave thee this,
When other days shall come;
When she who had thy earliest kiss
Sleeps in her narrow home.
Remember, 'twas a mother gave
The gift to one she'd die to save.

That mother sought a pledge of love
The holiest for her son;
And from the gifts of God above,
She chose a goodly one;
She chose for her beloved boy
The source of light, and life, and joy;

And bade him keep the gift, that when
The parting hour should come,
They might have hope to meet again
In an eternal home!
She said, his faith in that would be
Sweet incense to her memory.

And should the scoffer, in his pride,
Laugh that fond faith to scorn;
And bid him cast the pledge aside
That he from youth had borne;
She bade him pause, and ask his breast,
If *he*, or SHE, had loved him best!

A parent's blessing on her son,
Goes with this holy thing:
The love that would retain the one
Must to the other cling:
Remember! 'tis no idle toy,
A MOTHER'S GIFT—*Remember, boy!*

AGRICULTURE.

From the New England Farmer.

A WORD TO FARMERS ABOUT ORCHARDS.

It will be denied, by few, or none, that a thrifty bearing orchard is one of the surest and most profitable sources of the farmer's income. It costs, to be sure, labor and time to bring it to maturity; but when it *is* brought there, it remains for years, requiring each year but little attention, and repaying the husbandman by an ample reward for his pains.

Now if such be the fact, why is it that so few good orchard are to be found among us? Why is it that the old orchards, planted by our grandsires, but sadly thinned by the hand of time and decay, are still seen, disfiguring many a plain and hillside and yielding but a scanty harvest of knurled diminutive fruit? Why is it that our fathers—nay, that we ourselves have not been up and doing—*doing* something each year to bring forward a new and healthful race of trees.

These questions have often occurred to me, as I dare say they have to others—and several probable answers have also suggested themselves, which it may not be amiss to consider; for the subject, though not new, is so important that it deserves repeated consideration to impress its importance.

Many a farmer declines setting out young trees, for the reason that *he* may not live to partake of their fruit. He seems to reason with himself thus: that as posterity never did any thing for him, so he should do nothing for posterity. But to such an one a better mode of arguing might be suggested, viz: that as those who lived on this spot of ground before me, have done something for me—something at least, which I now enjoy—so am I bound to do something for those who shall hereafter take my place—or, in other words, if my ancestors did nothing towards rearing an orchard, I should now have no orchard; so if I do nothing in the same way, my children will have none after me. Many of the trees that once stood here, he might say, I have cut down for fuel, so that even when dead I reaped a benefit from them. In the island of Japan, there is a law that no one can cut down a tree without permission of the magistrate of the place, and even when he obtains permission, must *replace it immediately by another.* Now, by the latter clause of this law should every one act who inherits an estate.

But again, how know you that you may not live to enjoy yourself the fruit of your labor? You say that you are old, and the chances are against you; and you reason thus year after year, making the chances more against you, and let opportunities slip by, *opportunities*, which if improved, would turn the scale the other way. But friend, let me tell you that you are not too old, if you set about the business in good earnest. You do not know how much longer your life will be extended, and perhaps you don't know how rapidly a young orchard, well taken care of, will tread upon your heels. In the preface to the valuable little work on fruit trees, by Robert Manning, of Salem, he states that he was late in life when he commenced the business of nurseryman. His friends remonstrated with him on such an enterprise for one of his years, and treated the project as visionary in the extreme. But he still went on, and what is the result? The author tells us that he has lived to sell out many nurseries, and to eat the fruit of many a tree of his own planting. Let me state another case. A venerable clergyman of New Rowley, Dr. Chandler, lived to partake many years of the fruit of some chesnut trees, the seeds of which he planted after he was *fifty* years of age.

After instances like these—and they might be multiplied—let us hear no more of the common objection urged against rearing an orchard, that you are too old and shall never live to see it grow up. Go to work at once about it, let your apprehensions give way to anticipations—let *doing* take the place of *doubting*—and in a few years you will have the satisfaction of witnessing a substantial change in your orchards.

But it is not from neglect alone to set out trees, that young and thrifty orchards are so rare. Convinced of the necessity of making a beginning, many farmers procure trees and set them out, and leave them to take care of themselves. The field selected for the purpose, was that year laid down to grass—the following year it is sodded over—and so it remains as long as it continues to yield a fair burden of grass. In the mean time, neither plough nor hoe comes near the roots of the young trees; they are grass-bound as firmly as was Gulliver when tied to the earth by pack thread: they receive neither heat nor moisture, nor air: nay, they are not supplied with even an *annual* pittance of food. Is it any wonder, then, that they refuse to grow? How can they when they have not one of the elements to promote growth? and if they had, have not elbow-room to grow in? Ask the farmer why he does not keep the field under cultivation—he will tell you that it requires too much manure, and he has other fields that need it more, inquire of him why he does not cultivate at least a small spot around each tree, it is too much trouble, and besides he does not like this forcing the growth of trees; they will run out, he says, faster than they will run up.

It is in this starving, neglecting system, as I conceive, lies the great reasons that we have so few thriving orchards. Trees—young trees—like corn or potatoes, must have food, or they cannot grow: they must have cultivation, as plants have, or the weeds and grass will choke their growth. Trees, or any of the vegetable race, may be stimulated to excess—become rank and luxuriant, consequently weak and short lived. But I have yet to learn that good cultivation and a plentiful supply of manure, are fatal to their health and longevity. Where we have one orchard in danger from these causes, there are hundreds that from the want of them, are in peril of coming to a premature grave. The contrast between orchards well cultivated and those which are not, is so marked and striking, that it cannot fail to attract the notice of every observer. The bark of the former is healthy looking, smooth and glossy: that of the latter is of a sickly hue, or moss-covered. The branches of the former present the last year's growth of a great length: those of the latter scarcely give signs of any last year's growth at all. The leaves are large, green and glistening: those of the other are pinched, yellowish and dull looking. Effects so different, must proceed from causes as different: and these causes are, in general, none other than the different modes of treatment or cultivation, to which the trees have been subjected. Trees,—properly taken care of, will yield fruit much sooner and of better quality than those which are but imperfectly cultivated; whilst such as are altogether neglected, will linger along only to mock the expectations of their improvident owner.

Another evil to which young fruit trees are too often exposed, even where they are in other respects well taken care of, is the browsing of cattle. For the sake of saving the after crop of grass, many farmers turn their cattle into young orchards, and thus inflict upon them wounds from which they are slow to recover. It is not safe to let even calves or yearlings run where there are young trees. They will get a nibble at them sooner or later. Thus browsed, orchards, if they survive the operation, will be dwarfish and scrubbed. They can be told as far as they can be seen, and it may be safely predicted that they will be as worthless as they are ill-favored. The best course to be taken with them is to cut them off and new graft them. But this again your improvident farmer will not do; it is too much trouble, and if he did do, it would be of no use, as he would again neglect to keep them from being browsed. If such be the frequent fact—and who can doubt it?—we cannot fail to see another cause of the deficiency of good orchards. That deficiency will be supplied, only when young trees are guarded as securely as are corn-fields and mowing land.

But supposing a good orchard transmitted, as many such have been to the farmers of New England, why is it that they are so fast disappearing? The successive ravages of the canker worm have in many places, doubtless, contributed to this result more than any other cause.—Tarring the tree, the only effectual remedy as yet discovered, has in many orchards been successfully practiced; but in more instances, from being only occasionally performed, has resulted in little benefit. When the grabs run in large numbers, an omission to tar for a single night may render abortive the operation, if repeated every other evening in the season. It demands careful watching, both in late autumn and early Spring, to detect the day when those prolific marauders take up the line of march. But this early and late watching is what most farmers will not or do not attend to. After the enemy is upon them, then, if at all, they begin to make preparations for an onslaught. I know of a large orchard, once among the most productive and valuable in the county of Essex, now almost good for nothing but fire-wood, from the unchecked depredations of the canker worm.

Look to it, farmers—look to it in season—look to it constantly, that you meet this enemy and vanquish him. One or two yearly battles, vigorously maintained, and you are rid of him.—Follow him up day by day; do not spare the tar for fear either of the expense or of killing the tree. The one is not to be named compared with the benefit you will gain from it. Of the other there is little danger to large trees especially, if the tar be scraped off in summer. Numerous are the orchards destroyed by the canker worm, but I know and I have read of none destroyed by the porcess of tarring.

ALLEN W. DODGE.

Hamilton, Oct. 20th, 1841.

EXTRACT

From an Essay on Agriculture,—"Its Dignity and Importance."—By *Gen. Dix*, of Albany, N. Y.

In the countries of Europe, the quarter of the globe with which our communications are most direct and intimate, the state of agriculture varies with peculiarities of soil, climate and political organization; and as might be expected, the estimation in which it is held, is not every where the same. In Russia the earth is cultivated almost exclusively by serfs, subject to the arbitrary will of the noble who owns the soil. Manual labor, in any art, almost necessarily partakes of the character of those by whom it is carried on, and in Russia, therefore, agriculture, as an occupation, is degraded. In the northern parts of Italy, in the Netherlands, and in some of the German States, the soil, under judicious systems of husbandry, and an elaborate culture, has attained the highest degree of productiveness. The southern part of Sweden, formerly subject to Denmark, retains, in some degree, the reputation it once enjoyed, as the granary of Northern Europe. Holstein, a dependency of Denmark, bordering upon the northern bank of the Elbe, and the shores of the German Ocean, abounds in the richest fields of grain, and in numberless flocks of cattle and sheep. In France, a new impulse has been given to agricultural improvement, by the extreme subdivision of the soil, which has grown out of the law of equal succession and the confiscation and sale of lands belonging to the church and to the expartiated nobles, who followed the fortunes of the Bourbons.

* * * * * *

To give a country the highest degree of wealth and power, which it is capable of attaining, agriculture must be sustained by commerce and manufactures; but it may dispense with both the latter and yet retain its prosperity. The condition of the United States is favorable to all these pursuits; but whatever may be the fate of our commerce and manufactures, we must, as an agricultural country, rank among the first nations of the earth.—The extent of our territory, the extraordinary fertility of our soil, the adaptation of our climate to almost every species of production, our distance from other [illegible] for exportation, show conclusively that our vast and rapidly augmenting population can, and must, be sustained by the fruits of our own industry. In this field of labor we fear no competition. The productions of our agriculture have but one limit—the demand for them. Centuries must elapse before they will be limited, as in the densly populated States of Europe, by the powers of the soil. We have not only the ability of expanding to an immense degree, by means of our vast unoccupied domain beyond the lakes and the Mississippi; but we have the ability of increasing to an indefinite extent upon the surface we now occupy. For centuries after the reaction of centuries shall be felt from the west, (an event too distant to enter into any estimate of our future growth,) we may continue to multiply, and yet be able, by a more prudent husbandry of the powers of the soil, to furnish the additional consumers with the necessaries of life.

SALTING HORSES.

A curious fact is mentioned in Parker's Treatise on Salt:—A person who kept sixteen farming horses, made the following experiment with seven of them which had been accustomed to take salt with their food. Lumps of rock salt were laid in their mangers, and those lumps previously weighed, were examined weekly, to ascertain what quantity had been consumed, and it was repeatedly found that whenever these horses were fed on old hay and corn, they consumed only from 2 1-2 to 3 oz. per day, but that when they were fed with *new* hay, they took 6 oz. per day. This should convince us of the expediency of permitting our cattle the free use of salt at all times, and it cannot be given in so convenient a form as rock-salt, it being much more palatable than the article in a refined state, and by far cheaper. A good lump should always be kept in a box by the side of every animal, without fear that it will ever be taken in excess.—*Farmers' Cabinet.*

IMPROVED HUSBANDRY.

The vast improvements in agricultural products, in roots, grain, fruit, and live stock—show what may be done by judicious cultivation. It should be the aim of every farmer to secure the best that can be raised. The comfort of his family, and his porfits, would thus be alike promoted. A little farm well cultivated is more pleasant and profitable than great deserts of land overgrown with mullens and thistles. Thousands of farmers who now can scarce "make both ends meet" on a hunderd-acre farm, might realize double the income and tenfold comfort from fifty well cultivated acres.

Certain Cure for Frosted Limbs.—Dissolve half a pound of allum in a gallon of warm water, and soak the frosted parts before going to bed for ten or fifteen minutes. I had one of my hands frost-bitten, and tried various remedies, expending five or six dollars endeavoring to obtain a cure, but all to no purpose, until I tried the above. In my case, I dissolved about three ounces of alum in a quart of warm water, (keeping it pretty warm,) soaked my hand three or four nights, when a cure was effected.—*American Farmer.*

CONDITION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

From the Charleston Mercury.

We find the following admirable article in the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian, and as it is not leaded, and without credit, we know not whether it is an editorial or a selection of that able journal. Come whence it may, it falls in so thoroughly with our own views, that we earnestly commend it to the careful consideration of our readers:

ENGLISH LIBERTY.

The last papers from England, holds up the curtain of a scene of horror, such as the annals of the world, full as they are with crime and misery, can scarcely parallel. While the table expenses of the English Sovereign are given at $300,000 a year, it is stated that in one manufacturing district there are 400,000 of the Queen's subjects without work, in a state every hour verging near starvation, without the remotest prospect of relief.

By day and by night this terrible tale has been ringing in our ears—this picture of horror has been constantly before us.—We have seen the madness of the father, the despair of the mother, and the pale beseeching faces of mourning babes. The sun shines on them from the azure heavens, the gentle rains fall round them; and they live upon the beautiful earth, denied the privilege of toil, with nothing before them but the prospect of a horrible death.

Here, in one district, within the compass of a few miles, is a population larger by thousands than that of New York city, which has been sinking, by slow but certain degrees, lower and lower, till human woe and wretchedness seem to have found its lowest depth, and there lies humanity, helpless—hopeless, the grave yawning alike for the old and the young, all enduring a common fate; and that the most awful that ever scourged the world.

Can any thing be done? Our consideration avails not, our alms could not reach them, and if they could it would be but a prolongation of misery. What if we remonstrated? Will the haughty aristocrats who now govern England and aspire to the supremacy of the world, listen to remonstrance? They, on whose ears the groans of millions of the down-trodden fall idly as the whirling of the autumn leaves, they, whom the moans of women and children, famishing for bread, cannot soften, will they thus listen to the faintly whispered reproof that comes across the Atlantic?

The thousands of priests, who, by a huge establishment, fleece the nation of a tithe of its productions, the thousands of the rich and titled, who hold in their unclenching grasp the wealth, with the law and the sword for their protection, will they let go their hold, or give up one of the privileges which their lawless, bandit ancestors seized, and they claim and defend;—will they rescue poverty from starvation?

When the negro slave is sick, he is nursed; when old and infirm, he is fed and sheltered: infancy is cared for, age protected. If there is famine the master kills his cattle, sells his property to feed his slaves. In England the white slave labors longer and harder for a poorer living than the negro, and when provisions are dear, and his work not wanted, he is left to starve. This England sends her Thompsons to declaim on the sin and curse of negro slavery. In the eyes of the Almighty the southern slaveholder is less guilty than the English Capitalist.

What of liberty has the English artizan to boast? He has not even the liberty to labor, the liberty to eat the bread of toil. England is no country of liberty. The slave who sets his foot upon her shore is free—to starve. Does he ask bread he is told to earn it. When he asks for labor, there is none to be had. If he attempts to kill game in the forests, or catch fish in the stream, he is sent to jail. England is a country of privilege. The nobility, the clergy, all who compose the great machinery of her government, have privileges, privilege to oppress, to monopolize, to crush, to starve. In all the tyranny of privilege England abounds. In all the freedom of democracy and equal rights it is wanting. It is governed, taxed, pillaged by privileged classes. Millions toil from infancy to age, hundreds of thousands live in want and starvation that their sovereigns may enjoy a thousand costly luxuries. A world's wealth is hoarded around London. We can form no adequate idea of the grandeur that is concentrated upon the few. God looks down calmly from above and sees the many starving.

Can this be always? Will generation after generation pass into eternity, after a life of horrible destitution here, leaving wealth and privilege still in the enjoyment of the few, and toil and want still the lot of many; or will the spark of humanity, not quite stamped out, revive, and brains and muscles assert the rights they were intended to protect and enjoy? Will all the brawney artizans of England cringe under the awful power of purse and sword for ever? There is no hope of reform. Wealth does not relax its grasp—power does not give up its privileges, and when did either care for right? Every day the case of the English laborer and the Irish peasant grows more hopeless. If, this year, there are 8,000,000 of the Irish, with not enough even of roots to eat, in ten years more the number will be increased. If at this moment starvation stares in the face of millions of English artizans, where is the hope of better times? For years they have been hoping for reform. In allowing the Tories to gain the ascendency, they tried the very last experiment. No temporisimg policy will serve them longer.

The day that the people of England rise up and with their own strong hands take the rights they can never peaceably attain, that day shall we think better of humanity. Endurance of wrong is no virtue. He who submits to fraud is its accessory.—Man has no right to be wronged. A small evil may be endured, as the only means of attaining a great good, as for the sake of a cure we may submit to an operation, but then the evil becomes a portion of the good.

It is unjust to the people of England, the descendants of our common ancestors, to suppose that ten years more can pass without a revolution. Heaven grant that it may be a bloodless one—but, if blood must be shed, in God's name let it flow! It were better that the head of every haughty and beautiful despot in Great Britain should roll in the dust, than that this state of things should continue. What matter a few headless trunks, and a few puddles of blood, in comparison with the freedom and happiness of unborn millions? If tyranny will not lay down privilege at the feet of Justice, let the sword force it from her. The revolution must come, and in whatever form we shall welcome it.

Have we no lesson here? Are we removed from all fear of a similar fate? No; Monopoly and privilege are constituents of tyranny. They are as faithful in a Republic as in a monarchy. Already we have so much of both as to produce some evil and threaten more. Monopoly and privilege have given England a luxurious aristocracy and a starving people. The same causes will produce the same effects here, and while we sympathise with the condition of the oppressed, let us never cease to oppose every encroachment of power here.

The people of the United States owe it to themselves, and to the cause of universal humanity, to maintain Equal Rights against the smallest encroachments of privilege, and the slightest exhibition of the spirit of monopoly. If the people of this country would save their children from the fate of the wretched starving artizans of Europe, let them grant no charters of exclusive privilege.

The cry for bread.—A "Workingman" has addressed a series of letters to the Queen of England, through the London Morning Chronicle, which have excited much attention. In one of his latest we find this startling paragraph:

"It is not unknown to you, madam, that amongst large bodies of my fellow subjects there prevails an ill-defined, but strong opinion, that Whigs and Tories are alike their natural enemies; that, in fact, all the middle and upper classes are in one grand conspiracy to trample upon and oppress them. Let an attempt be made to pass through the fearful approaching winter without some grand legislative effort made to relieve the industry of the country, and the spirit of Chartism—ay, and something more—will once more raise its head, and neither churches nor yeomanry, neither bayonets nor sabres, will put it down. We have had Jack Cades and Wat Tylers in England, and these have been put down; we have had great gatherings in Birmingham; riots at Bristol, Luddism, Radicalism, and physical force Chartism; and all these have been appeased or subdued. But we have yet to see another spectacle, which comes as surely as the sun rises to-morrow, should the corn laws be maintained. In the midst of be a run for gold, and the fear of a national bankruptcy, thousands upon thousands of starving men rising up like grim and appalling shadows—men, hunger-worn, with savage hatred in their hearts, demanding not bread alone, but their rights, and trampling alike upon public credit, national honor, and general safety. Oh, let not good easy souls persuade you that in England scuh a thing is impossible. It is perfectly possible. The materials for such a frightful catastrophe are ready; the train is laid, and wants but the lightning's flash to set it on fire. England is strong in that national spirit which regards "order" as "Heaven's first law;" but when hunger and haterd are combined, and these concentrated in masses, the public opinion which respects the law falls powerless before them. Are these, we ask, vain forebodings?"

From the New Orleans Courier.

LATEST FROM TEXAS.

We are indebted to Capt. Wright, of that excellent steamer, the New York, for Galveston papers as late as Saturday, 13th instant.

The following items comprise every thing we could find of a nature at all likely to interest our readers.

President Houston's message to the Texan Legislature declares that "Texas is prosperous. No system of finance suggested. War against Mexico recommended with the navy. No positive information as to the doings of Commissioner General Hamilton. Foreign relations remain quiet and friendly. Treaties with Great Britain not yet ratified, because Texas has not signed with that knight errant of Abolitionism a treaty for the suppression of the slave trade. No definite treaty of amity, commerce and navigation yet made with the United States."

The disbandment of the regular army meets with the approbation of President Houston.

An "alert" at the Texan seat of Goverenment, is thus described by the correspondent of the Star:

"It was confidently anticipated that the Congress would commence its session under the most favorable auspices, and proceed immediately to business; [illegible] sed in sleep, when a messenger arrived from the Brushy, bearing the alarming intelligence that a large army of Comanches, 400 or 500 strong, had been discovered near that stream, and was moving directly upon Austin. All was uproar and confusion immediately; Senators and Representatives, Heads of Departments and clerks, in short, men of all classes and grades, and women and children, were seen running in all directions—some to meet the expected foe, and some to find a place of refuge. The citizens at lenght formed into something like an organized body of militia; and, under the direction of the Secretary of War, prepared to defend the main street the of city, where most of the women and children had collected, in the strong houses lining that street. The artillery were placed, under Col. Ward, so as to sweep the streets completely. Things being thus arranged, a spy company, under the command of Col. Jones, were despatched to Brushy, and in the mean time all waited in anxious suspense for the foe. Morning came, however, and found the citizens shivering in the cold air, and weary with fatigue; but no traces of an enemy. About 8 o'clok, a. m., Colonel Jones and his party returned with intelligence that he could find no trail of Indians, and the alarm was at once quieted, the citizens returned to their homes again, contented and cheerful. In the afternoon, however, another messenger arrived, with intelligence that the Indians were assembled on Little river; but it was not known whether they came with hostile intentions, or merely in pursuit of the buffalo. The alarm was renewed again, but to less extent. The members of Congress from the eastern sections were not a little annoyed by this event, and their dissatisfaction with the present location of the seat of Government is expressed in no measured terms."

Among the items of news interesting to this country, by the late arrival from Europe, is the permission granted by the Lords of the Treasury to admit the rough Rice of the United States into Great Britain, with a duty of 1d. per quarter.—*N. C. Stan.*

Too good to be true.—It is stated in some of the English papers, that the grater portion of the six millions of dollars paid by the Chinese for the redemption of Canton, turns out to be *bad silver.*—John Bull deserved to be shaved in that transaction.

Northeastern Boundary.—The Vermont Legislature has just passed resolutions declaring that it is the duty of the General Government to have this vexed question settled, peaceably, if they can; forcibly, if they must; and avow their intention to stand by Uncle Sam in a tilt against John Bull, if need be.

The editor of the Richmond Enquirer addresses his subscribers, and says "he wants money, and *must* have it." This is calling the "spirits from the vasty deep." Let us see if they "will come with calling." If they do not, they deserve to be *laid* forever "in the Red sea," or "scratched off the books," which is just as bad. The laborer is worthy of his hire, emphatically; and we hope he will say as much for us and for all his brethren, Let us *unite* in the general cry, and make the welkin ring with the shout, that "we want money and must have it."

Alex. Gazette.

Lesson on Drunkenness.—The Baltimore Patriot says: "On Sunday last, a man who had taken too much rum lost his balance, and fell on the pavement in Marsh Market space. While thus prostrated, a hog came up and bit off his nose. This is unquestionably teaching a strong lesson."

EXTRACTS

From the Message of Gov. RICHARDSON, to the Legislature of South Carolina:

In the events of a single year, the sudden ascendency of a party, actuated by a high-wrought enthusiasm, impelled by the disasters of the times to seek relief in change, and rashly imputing them to the conduct of our Rulers—seemed to threaten the subversion of the well-established principles of '98 and '99, and of the republican policy of the Government, as well as the overthrow of the exponents, by whom they were administered. But a few weeks' experience of power, have suddenly disbanded, dissipated, and resolved this *magnificent array* of party power and organization into its distinct and original elements. The deliberations of the late Session of Congress have dispelled the delusions of party-zeal and fervor. Its impracticable expedients and distracted councils have, I trust, again gathered and assembled the Republican portion of the nation in the unity and strength of one fold, and one conviction. And if the great measure of "deliverance and liberty," important as we still regard it to the faithful, as well as equitable administration of the financial affairs of the coutry, has been repealed, in *form* and in *name*, we have still the unquestionable assurance of final success, in the overruling necessity resulting from the signal failure of every other substitute or device.

Among these abortive expedients, *none* was regarded with more intense and absorbing solicitude, than the proposition to re-establish a National Bank. On no occasion has the exercise of the conservative power vested in the Federal Executive, been received with warmer approbation by the people of this State; or been more wisely and fortunately interposed, to arrest the most dangerous, and most obnoxious of all the premeditated violations of the Constitution. Of all the great measures of national policy, productive of the bitterest contention among the great parties of this union, and which has *always* and *justly* been regarded as fraught with the most powerful influences (for good or for evil,) on our political institutions, the establishment of a National Bank is certainly the most obvious and important. If such has been the experience of the country, in the primitive and purer ages of the Republic, under the regulations of a Bank, arising out of the embarrassments of the *first* war, and the exigencies of the *last*—of comparatively limited capital, and directed by the wisest and ablest officers—what were we to anticipate from an institution organized as the instrument of a party *then* in power—operating amidst the ruins of a disordered currency, and the wreck, weakness and dismay of State and local institutions? The expiring struggles of the late United States Bank, to perpetuate its existence against the fiat of the people, and the constituted authorities of the country, are recent in the recollection of all of us, and form an important epoch in the history of our Government. Doubtful as that contest must be admitted to have been, waged even as it was against an Administration, perhaps the most efficient and energetic that has ever controlled the destinies of this nation, what were we to anticipate, when our Rulers *themselves* should have become its allies, its party, or its pageants? In this view, it would have changed the character of our Government, become part of our political institutions, and consummated the greatest of all the deprecated evils that could befall a country—"the union of purse and sword, in the Federal head"—or *worse*, in the hands of a *Federal* party. Well may such an institution be supposed to have had the power to regulate the currency; but it would have been with the iron rule of despotism—restraining all interests, absording all capital, measuring all profits, overpowering all competition, and attracting the wealth and prosperity of every other portion of the union, to the centre of its operations.

It was an honest confession of one of the ablest presiding officers of the late United States Bank, before a committee appointed by Congress to investigate its affairs, that it was at any time within its power to crush State and local institutions! What an appalling fact for the contemplation of the Sovereign States of the Union! What a prophetic warning to the institutions chartered by their authority! The institutions of the country to be uprooted and erased at the bidding of a heartless, soul-less, cent. per cent. calculating corporation! The rights of the States, and the liberties of the people, to be subjected to the dominion of a sordid monied Autocracy! And yet, such is the supremacy over law, liberty, and the costitution, to which such an institution would inevitably have attained. Encroachments upon the liberties of the people, in other times and nations, were to be apprehended from the swords of conquerors, and the usurpations of ambitious rulers; but experience has shown that in our own age and country, the strongest contests to maintain constitutional, and even sovereign rights, have been waged against an ambitious *money power*, in all its various forms, of Bank monopolies, and protective tariffs. Well, therefore, may we congratulate the country on having escaped the ambitious pretensions of an institution which, after imperiously dictating the humiliating duty to the Federal Executive, of violating his constitutional obligations, now threatens, through the vengeance of a disappointed party, the rash and iniquitous retribution, of abolishing the most useful and conservative of all the prerogatives of his department.

The revision of the duties on imports, *justly* regarded by the people of this State with a solicitude proportioned to the burdens which the Protective Policy has hitherto imposed on them, has been made, neither in that spirit of *equity*, or of *compromise*, which we had just reason to anticipate, from the principles and concessions of the Act of '33.—The history of the opposition of this State to a Tariff for protection, can neither be obliterated or forgotten. And the high considerations which actuated her, in consenting to compromise her interests for a term of years, to the peace and safety of the Union, should be a warning, as well as an inducement, to respect her rights, as well as her forbearance. While the government is acknowledged to be disembarrassed of debt, and the manufacturing interest perhaps the least oppressed and the most prosperous of any in the Union, the renewal of a policy by *indirect* means, which is now universally admitted to bear unequally upon the productive industry of different portions of the Union, is a most flagrant abuse of power, as well as a most wanton violation of faith. The living generation, who were the witnesses of the struggles and pledges in the late contest for her constitutional rights, have not yet passed away,—the monuments of the times have not yet perished,—the very altars consecrated by her vows, still stand before us—even her preparations for defence, are still in readiness and requisition,—the age, its records, and recollections, have scarcely become a part of history, before the very burdens and oppressions which they were intended to resist, are renewed with a shameful infidelity, which seeks neither pretext or justification. A home valuation, cash duties, and an unreasonable and exorbitant revenue of more than thirty millions, it is believed are little less onerous in amount, or unconstitutional in effect, than the enormous forty per cent. duties which the sovereignty of this State was so sternly interposed to resist. And if, upon the principle of all protective duties, they are destined to *increase* to an extent and enormity to which our experience of the past, as well as the tendency of the times, most emphatically forebodes, then it will be for you to say, whether South Carolina has so fallen from her high eminence of sovereignty and independence, as to admit by a silence and acquiescence in these wrongs and grievances, that there is no "mode, no remedy, no measure of redress." If she was sufficient *then* for the emergency, she is doubtly adequate and fortified *now* in the union and strength of all her citizens, to meet aggressions upon her rights, come from what source they may. Nor is it less becoming the dignity and character of a free State, in assuming a position of defence which she is resolved to maintain, to manifest a due and timely regard for all the means and appliances of rendering that position as strong and impregnable in fact, as it is in equity, and in argument. Disregarding all theories, that so often confound the convictions of the best and purest minds, and resorting to the resources which she can so amply command through her organized government, and with which God and the People have endowed her, there can no emergency arise, in which the hearts of her citizens would not be invincibly united in her defence.

Another topic, of not less importance in itself, or of deep moment to this State, is the act distributing the proceeds of the public lands. As a source of revenue which it is proposed to abstract, at the very instant when the Federal Treasury is said to require to be replenished, it would seem like wantonly seeking a pretext to increase taxation. But considered in any point of view, it can be regarded in no other light than that of a distribution of the public revenue.—In one year, during a previous administration, the proceeds of the sales of public lands, produced a revenue of upward of twenty millions—a maximum to which, in more prosperous times, it would possibly again attain. Its average may even now be estimated at five millions, which, if annually withdrawn from the Treasury, leaves that deficiency at least supplied by increased duties on imports.—That the government can exercise the power of taxation to raise revenue for distribution, is a principle, I presume, which this State is not prepared to admit. Under the operation of the various pre-emption laws, and the frequent reductions in the price of public lands, those very States which were the largest contributors to the "Public Domain" or whose "blood and treasure" were most lavishly expended to acquire it, have at the same time been subjected to the greatest sacrifices, in the emigration of their citizens, and in the diminished value of their products, reduced by an unequal competition with the more abundant and teeming resources of those new and fertile regions, which their enterprise and industry have been seduced and abstracted to cultivate, to the waste and abandonment of their own. It was enough to have borne *all this* with patriotic devotion to the interests of our common country; but when it is proposed to divert that domain from the sacred purposes for which it was ceded, to afford a pretext for additional burdens and taxation on one class of industry, to give protection and bounty to another, it assumes a character of the highest injustice, as well as the most palpable infraction of constitutional principles.

But the most dangerous, as well as the most humiliating effect of this measure, is the condition of dependency, to which it reduces the States, upon the bounty and benefaction of the government—existing as they would, in the relation of subsidiaries upon the profits of their own estate—receiving its charity, doled out from their own wealth, and subdued to a state of homage, servility, and compliance, by bribes, stolen and lavished from their own Treasury. Is it not to be regarded as the first step to the assumption of State debts—designed to consummate a consolidation of interests, obliterating all distinctions of sovereignty, or pride of independence, and tending to concentrate Empire and Dominion over the rights of the States, and the liberties of the people?

I trust, however, that the spirit of reform which has been so powerfully evoked by the errors of the late session of Congress, and so decidedly manifested in the results of the late popular elections throughout the Union, will prevent the spoils and plunder of this system, from ever soiling the Treasury, or contaminating the coffers of a single State in the Union. Let us pause, *at least* for a *moment*, in the hope, that the correct principles and high motives of an unbought, unterrified, and incorruptible Democracy, are operating their sure and salutary influences on the counsels and measures of Govenment.

Among other Resolutions, which, as the official communication of a sister State, it is my duty to submit to a co-ordinate branch of the government of this, is one proposing to alter the Constitution, to limit the eligibility of the Federal Executive to one term of office. The experience of this State furnishes no reasons for such an innovation upon the long established usage and principles of the government. I cannot conceive that it can be productive of any other effects than to increase the usually *over-wrought* excitement of the Presidential canvass—to render its recurrence *more* frequent—to *disconnect* the relations of sympathy between the Executive and his constituents, to *divest* him of the most powerful motives to regard *the will, or to merit the approbation of the people*—and to make him the instrument of a party, to minister to its purposes, and to pander to its lust of domination.

In all the history of our government, the influence of the Executive power, to modify its action on the reserved rights of the States, has been of a conservative, rather than of an aggressive character. More than twice has it been interposed to rescue the people from the domination and abuses of a National Bank. It was in defence of our rights and our institutions, that the determination of a late Executive to refuse his constitutional sanction to the abolition of slavery in any of its forms, was so fearlessly avowed; and this State, I presume, can have no interest or motive to remove the few salutary checks and embarrassments to the so often unjust and inconsiderate legislation of a majority in Congress, as to induce it to war against the dignity and prerogatives of a department, the weakest and most conservative, perhaps, in the government.

I also submit for the serious consideration of the Legislature, a copy of the communication of the Governor of Virginia, on the proceedings of the General Assembly of that State, on the subject of her late controversy with New York; and Reports and Resolutions from the State of Alabama, responding to the views and declarations so solemnly announced by this State, on questions deeply involving the right of property, and the security of the domestic institutions of the South. Bound by every consideration of duty, of interest, of honor, and of equity, to repel so flagrant a disregard of the rights of a sister State, we should always be ready and prompt to redeem the pledge of our alliance to a cause with which our interests are so intimately indentified. Relations of amity cannot be preserved even between separate nations, in which the rights of property are not regarded as they exist under the respective laws of each; much less can sovereign States permanently allied in a bond of Union, under the same laws, government, and constitutions, where fugitives from the justice, plunderers of the property, and violators of the laws of one, find refuge and impunity under the sanction of the constituted authorities of the other. No wrong is more readily resented by nations, no injustice can more deeply stain the faith, or more essentially impair the friendly and intimate relations of confederated States. It would be a reproach to the character of our institutions, if claims which are recognized and reciprocated by the comity and justice of all civilized nations, should be scornfully refused and condemned by States federated under the same laws and constitution. If the obligations of the constitution which require one State to deliver, on demand, fugitives from the justice of another, are to be disregarded,—our institutions assailed,—the plunderers of our property encouraged and protected,—then must we regard the perpetrator of these aggressions, "no matter by whom committed," as a *foe* to our rights, and an *enemy* to our peace. Whether the wrong in this case has been done to Virginia or South Carolina, the principle is the same, the interest involved common to both, and the responsibility of protecting them should equally devolve on every State in the Union, in which justice exercises dominion, or similar institutions exist. Persisting in such a course of unprovoked hostility to the interests and institutions of the South, New York can only be regarded in the light of any other aggressing power—in *peace friends*, but *enemies in war*. The adoption, in all such instances, of a similar course of vigilance to that which the State of Virginia has instituted, would perhaps be a wise and necessary precaution, to prevent the recurrence of similar aggressions upon the property and rights of our own citizens and institutions. We ought, upon every principle of equity and of interest, to make common cause with any State whose rights and institutions are thus wantonly violated and assailed.

"CHEERING PROSPECTS."

Mr. Badger, in his late speech at Raleigh, which has already been copied into most of the anti-democratic papers of this State, attempts to revive the desponding spirits of his friends, by assuring them that the many defeats which they have sustained during the present year are no defeats at all, and that a glorious destiny yet awaits the whig party! Hear him:

"Their numbers are not diminished—their strength is not enfeebled—their courage has not cooled—and if guided by a leader of undoubted fidelity, their arms would be crowned with glorious success. This, in my opinion, is a just view of the whig party. It is as strong this day, as on the 4th of March last. In the elections which have taken place recently, it is apparent that the whigs have, in numerical strength, lost *nothing*, for our adversaries have gained *nothing*. Our voters have not gone over to the enemy, but, uncertain and dispirited by the conduct of their Chief, they have remained at home. Give them again a Chief, on whom they can rely, and the rallying word shall find them at their posts, as numerous and as faithful as ever."

Every newspaper reader knows that the late elections show a decided *increase* of the democratic vote in Georgia, Maine, Vermont, &c., and a heavy *falling off* in the whig vote of every State in which there has been a fair trial of strength. Some of the "lions" of the Harrison party are charged by the whole whig press with having abandoned whiggery and become converts to locofocoism. Messrs. Gilmer, Wise, Mallory, Profit, Cushing and other conspicuous and influential representatives of the people have been a thousand times denounced and abused by our oponents as *deserters* from their ranks. And yet Mr. Badger, the Cabinet Councillor *that was*, proclaims to the world that the number of whigs in the United States is not diminished—that they have lost nothing, and that the democracy have gained nothing! Why did not the ex-Secretary, after the manner of one of the Yankee supporters, tell the people of North Carolina that the Gubernatorial elections in Maine, Pennsylvania, Georgia, Maryland, Michigan, &c., *are not held this fall*, and that the statements in the newspapers about the success of the democratic candidates in those States are all "loco foco lies"? Such a declaration would have been just as true in point of fact, and perhaps equally as *satisfactory* to the Carolina whigs as that contained in the foregoing extract from Mr. Badger's speech. The ex-Secretary will scarcely satisfy any of his intelligent friends that the whig party is as strong now as it was on the 4th of March last.—Every reading man in the country *knows better.*

Lynchburg Republican.

Flat on their backs.—The National Intelligencer quotes approvingly from a New York Whig paper, which says that the success of the Democrats in the recent elections is altogether owing to "the *supineness* of the Whigs." That is but a circumlatory way of acknowledging that Whigery is done up and defunct; for, turning to Webster's Dictionary, we find that "supineness" is defined, "A lying with the face upward"—and "supine," "a lying on the back." The Romans used *supinus* when they spoke of a man being regularly laid out, in opposition to *pronus*, or face downwards, biting the dust, the state in which the Whigs were seen at the Extra Session. They have passed from a state of proneness—the effect of stumbling forward from over haste—to a state of *supination* or *supinity*, preceding their final interment. In seeking power they were *prone*, looking down, as Milton said of Mammon, "the least erected spirit that fell," of the earthy, sordidly regarding the gold. In their *incoming* and *incumbency*, their bent was as sordidly downward, they tripped up; and their present *incumbency* or supination is involuntary—the act of the victorious Democrats, who in charity have turned the faces of the *gone coons* toward the heavens, a direction they never took before.—*Char. Mer.*

Justice is slow but surefooted—We learn from the National Gazette, that suits have been brought against Mr. Copperthwait and his sureties, by the assignees of the Bank of the U. States, and also against a number of persons who were Directors of that Bank in 1839.

The Gazette says: "The city is rife with rumors of other suits having been, or which are about to be instituted, and that measures are in progress for instituting CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS against some of those who were connected with the management of the Bank."

Thus we see that what has been said about the U. S. Bank is true. Corruption, fraud, and roguery of the blackest nature, have been practiced by those who had the management of it. The truth of this is found in the fact that since the affairs of the Bank have been handed over to the assignees, the injured and duped people have sought the law to obtian that justice which is guarantied to every man by our Constitution.

That the so-called Whig party, and their hired presses, (not forgetting the pipe-layers' organ in this town,) should, with *facts* like these before the world, still presist in urging the purity and utility of a United States Bank, is perhaps the most astounding event ever recorded in the history of party politics; the most glaring case of assurance—symbolical of the most depraved minds, and craven hearts ever discovered in the human form. We cannot find language strong enough to pourtray such heartless enemies of mankind.—*North Carolinian.*

JEFFERSONIAN:

Charlotte, N. C.,

TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 7, 1841.

☞ We have no disposition to *dun* our subscribers before the expiration of the year—by no means; but as the 1st of January is near at hand, when a "general rustling up" takes place in the way of house rent, store accounts, and the like, if they have any spare funds on hand, a little help in this quarter would be decidedly acceptable.

☞ Yesterday was the day for the meeting of the first regular Session of the 27th Congress. We hope to recieve the message of President TYLER in time for our next paper. This Session of Congress will be a deeply interesting one, and we shall keep our readers regularly advised of its proceedings.

☞ *Democratic State Convention.*—The Raleigh *Standard* of the 1st instant, states that it has been decided to hold the proposed Convention of our party in Raleigh on the 10th of January next. As there is but little time to lose, we therefore propose

Saturday, the 1st of January next,

As a suitable day to hold a meeting at the Court-house in Charlotte, to appoint Delegates for Mecklenburg. We hope our friends will turn out on that day, and let us have a full meeting.

MECKLENBURG DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

This noble and patriotic deed—the most glorious in our Country's history, is about being recorded in a manner that will at once and forever settle the question of its genuineness, and transmit it to our latest posterity in an authentic form. That eminent historian, the Rev. JARED SPARKS, is engaged in delivering in the City of New York, a course of lectures comprising the substance of his forthcoming History of the American Revolution. From his third lecture, relating particularly to the Declaration of Independence, we extract the following passage, as reported in the New York Herald:

"The first public movement in favor of Independence was at Mecklenburg, one of the western counties of North Carolina. When the news of the battle of Lexington reached there, the authorities summoned a meeting of the inhabitants, for the purpose of deliberating on the state of public affairs. This was called a "Convention," and consisted of delegates from different parts of the county, and of the county only. They were in session two days, and on the twentieth of May, 1775, they passed resolves amounting absolutely to a Declaration of Independence. They said, "We, the citizens of Mecklenburg, do dissolve the political bonds connecting us with the mother country, and hereby absolve ourselves from all allegiance to the British crown." These resolves were five in number, and were signed by twenty-seven delegates. The resolves were read to the assembled people in front of the Court House. Copies of them were circulated in manuscript, and they appeared in at least one of the North Carolina newspapers. These resolves, however, have been wholly overlooked by writers of this period, and were almost forgotten in North Carolina till brought to light in 1818, since which time they have been the object of considerable interest. When they appeared in 1818, John Adams sent a copy to Thomas Jefferson. Adams expressed his astonishment that such an occurrence had taken place more than a year before the declaration, and that no member of congress appeared to know of it then. Jefferson doubted the genuineness of the document, and indeed said plainly, that he believed these resolves to be spurious.—When Jefferson's writings were published, the identical letter containing this opinion came before the public, and the North Carolinians thought their honor impeached; their Legislature took up the subject in earnest and appointed a committee to investigate the matter and report. The result was furnishing abundant proof of the genuineness of the document. There is still other evidence. In one of the English offices I saw a letter by Governor Martin, in which he alludes to these resolves, and censures them, at the same time sending a copy of a newspaper containing them. It is to be remarked that there are two copies of thes resolves which have puzzled historians not a little. In one, the resolves are incorporated into a Declaration of Independence, and though the substance is essentially the same, the language is materially altered. There is still a controversy respecting this discrepancy. The origin of the manuscript copy is not known, and it is of course very difficult to fix its authority."

In collecting materials for his work, Mr. SPARKS made a trip to England; and if further proof of the genuineness of the Mecklenburg Declaration were needed than that already before the public, we have it above:—Mr. S. says: "In one of the English offices, I saw a letter from Governor *Martin*, in which he alludes to these Resolves, (the Declaration,) and censures them, at the same time, *sending a copy of a paper containing them.*"

In the language of a cotemporary—"it must be gratifying to every North Carolinian, to know that Mr. Sparks fully admits the claims of our Mecklenburg Declaration, and gives it all the honor to which it is so justly entitled. An incorporation of the fact in his "History of the Revolution," which it is known he is now engaged in preparing, will forever settle the question."

☞ The "Extracts" from the Message of Gov. *Richardson* of South Carolina, will amply repay a perusal. His views on the Bank, Distribution, Tariff, and Abolition, are admirable—just such as we might expect from the Chief-Magistrate of the firmest Democratic State in the Union.

A Whig cotemporary says, Mr. JONES, the new Editor of the *Madisonian*, is a brother-in-law to the Hon. Henry A. Wise, (having married his sister,) that he is a man of very ordinary capacity, and that the paper in future will be edited chiefly by DUFF GREEN. So it seems there is likely to be as much uncertainty in regard to the paternity of the articles in the Government organ as there is of the President's whereabouts in politics.

AFFAIRS IN MISSISSIPPI.

Our readers are aware that the Democratic Party, at the late election in Mississippi, elected the Governor and a large majority of the members composing the Legislature. Party politics, however, was not the only test in the election:—The *payment* or *non-payment* of the State Bonds, sold to foreign money-lenders by the Mississippi Union Bank and the defunct National Bank, upon terms in utter violation of the law authorising their sale, seems to have been the main question at issue among the people. The Governor elect is opposed to paying the Bonds, and the Legislature will stand:—the Senate, anti-Bond 22, Bondmen 14; the House, anti-Bond 63, Bondmen 39. Though there are some of the members of each party for and against paying the Bonds, the opposition to payment comes principally from the Democrats. This fact has been the ground of much violent denunciation by the whig press, of the faithless, contract-breaking spirit of what they call *locofocoism*;—but if these villifiers of Democracy would publish the true grounds of the controversy in question, their readers would find that there is a strong moral obligation resting upon the people of Mississippi to resist the payment of these Bonds—the question being, *not* whether the State shall pay her *honest debts* or no; but whether, by paying these Bonds, she shall countenance and ratify one of the most stupendous frauds and palpable violations of law, ever perpetrated—whether a sovereign State shall assist in shaving and plundering her own citizens for the exclusive benefit of stock-gamblers and broken Banks. Nicholas Biddle, for the U. S. Bank, and the managers of the Union Bank, used these Bonds to line their own pockets, and now an outcry is raised against the People of Mississippi, because they are unwilling to be robbed—unwilling to ratify the rascality of Biddle & Co.!

The following history of these Bonds, and the grounds on which the State resists their payment, will satisfy all candid men that the *anti-Bondmen* in Mississippi have justice on their side:

"These bonds were created for the establishment of the Mississippi Union Bank. The charter of the Mississippi Union Bank prescribes not only the substance, but the form of the bonds, and provides that they shall be in the sum of two thousand dollars each, "which sum the said State of Mississippi promises to pay *in current money of the United States*," to the order of the Bank, with interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, at the place named in the endorsement of the bonds. The act further provides that said bonds shall not be sold under their par value. The bonds so created were delivered to the commissioners, J. C. Wilkins, E. C. Wilkinson, and W. M. Pinckard, Esqrs.—Those gentlemen in May, 1838, applied to Nicholas Biddle for a sale of the bonds. A contract was finally entered into by which Mr. Biddle bought the bonds in his own name, endorsed by the Bank, in order to evade the law which forbids the Bank to buy stock. Mr. Biddle purchased the bonds on time, and the payment was altered from the current money of the United States, as prescribed by the law, to the currency of Great Britain. The Bank received in part payment the post notes of the U. S. Bank. Gov. McNutt refused to acknowledge this contract, and cautioned the public, by proclamation, not to purchase the remaining $5,000,000. The Legislature made no provision for the payment of the interest, and the United States Bank, having a large part of the bonds on hand, advanced the interest abroad to sustain the credit of the State, representing that the State had paid. When the U. S. Bank failed she was unable to go on paying, and then Hope and Co. of Amsterdam addressed a letter to Governor McNutt, calling his attention to the fact. In the answer of Governor McNutt, dated July, 1841, he goes at length into the reasons for not paying, summing up as follows:

The State, therefore, denies all obligation to pay the bonds held in trust by you, for the folllowing reasons:

1st. The bonds were sold on a credit.

2nd. The currency in which the bonds were made payable, was changed from current money of the United States to pounds sterling of Great Britain, at the rate of four shillings and sixpence to the dollar.

3d. The contract of sale was fraudulent.

4th. The Bank of the United States was not authorized to make the purchases.

5th. The bonds were sold at less than their par value, in violation of the charter of the Bank.

The money paid for these bonds did not come into the State Treasury. The officers of this Government had no control over its disbursements. The bonds were disposed of in August, 1838, by collusion and fraud, in violation of the Constitution and laws of this State. The Mississippi Union Bank, and the Bank of the United States were parties to this unlawful transaction. You have the endorsement of both these institutions, and to them you must look for payment. This State *never will pay* the five million of dollars of State bonds issued in June, 1838, or *any portion of the interest* due, or to become due thereon.

The losses sustained by the contracts were estimated as follows:

Interest on five million State bonds from 7th June, 1838, to 1st November 1838 -	$100,000
Interest on four millions, two months, -	33,338
Interest on three millions, two months, -	24,999
Interest on two millions, two months, -	16,666
Interest on one million, two months -	8,333
	$183,333
Difference between five millions dollars, principal of State bonds, in current money of the United States and sterling money of Great Britain at four shillings and sixpence to the dollar,	478,750
Difference of interest on $125,000 of State bonds, payable in 12 years, between current money of the United States and pounds sterling of Great Britain at four shillings and sixpence to the dollar, - - - -	69,525
Difference of interest on $3,750,000 of State bonds payable in twenty years between current money of the United States and pounds sterling of Great Britain at four shillings and sixpence to the dollar, - - - -	358,068
	$1,083,786

"The bondholders have the endorsement of the United States Bank and the Union Bank. The cashier of the United States Bank stated that they had no authority to make the contract. The Union Bank has made an assignment of all its property, and notified all claimants upon the bank to file their claims within eight months from the assignments, all such to be preferred creditors. The bank is utterly insolvent, and cannot pay its liabilities independent of its endorsement; its money is selling at thirty cents on the dollar. Governor McNutt went to the people with the question of paying or not paying, on the ground he assumed, and the result is a decision in his favor. This is the state of affairs in Mississippi."—*New York Herald.*

The Hon. C. C. CLAY, Senator in Congress from Alabama, has resigned his seat in consequence of the ill-health of his family. Gov. BAGBY is spoken of as his successor.

A very destructive *fire* occurred at Vicksburg, Miss., on the 10th ultimo, which distroyed two whole squares of the Town. The loss is said to be immense.

Honesty Rewarded.—A Convention of the Democratic party of Georgia has nominated Messrs. *Colquitt*, *Cooper*, and *Black*, as candidates to fill the existing vacancies in the Congressional Delegation of that State. The "sober second thought of the people" will ever reward the honest, faithful representative.

Commodore STUART, now in command of the Navy Yard at Philadelphia, has been appointed by the President to the command of the Home Squadron, now fitting out in obedience to an Act of the Extra Congress. This is a good appointment. We have no doubt the British naval officers regard 'Old Ironsides" as about as uglier a customer as they have any business for in a naval encounter—they having made his acquaintance at the battles on our Lakes during the last war.

The President has sent Gen. DUFF GREEN as the bearer of despatches to our Minister in London—so says a Boston paper. The character of the despatches is not mentioned, if publicly known.

☞ *Whig decency.*—The Vicksburg (Mississippi) "*Whig*" thus gives up the elections in that State: "The State has gone to the devil heels foremost, and we care not how large the majority against us may be—we would as soon see it ten thousand as any thing else." Marvellous resignation!

☞ The probability from present appearances is, that Pork will sell remarkably low in all parts of the country the present season. An unusually large number of Hogs have been driven to the southern and eastern markets—near sixty thousand having passed through Asheville, in this State, and about the same number through Abingdon, Va., besides numerous droves that have taken other roads. We hear of drovers offering to sell at 3 to 3½ cents per pound,—sales mostly at 3½. In Kentueky, Ohio, Illinois, &c., prices are from 1½ to 2½.

☞ A Bill is now before the Legislature of Alabama, and also of South Carolina, to refuse the portion of the land revenue due these States under the Distribution Law. Other Democratic States will doubtless follow this noble example, and thus force Congress to repeal that obnoxious law.

In relation to the Bill before the South Carolina Legislature, the Columbia Carolinian of the 29th ult. says:—"The bill came up for consideration in the Senate, on Saturday, and able speeches were made in favor of it by Judge *Huger*, Mr. *Rhett*, Col. *McWillie*, and Mr. *Quash*. No one said a word in opposition to it, but Mr. *Verdier*; nor do we think any one will hereafter. The debate, it will be seen, is to be resumed to day, and will no doubt again attract a very crowded auditory. That the bill will pass the Senate, is beyond a doubt, and we should think by almost a unanimous vote; and its passage in the House, also, would appear equally certain.—The public feeling on the subject is excellent: the idea of accepting the foul bribe, is indignantly scouted at as a deep stain of honor upon the State; and our friends abroad, who are looking with great anxiety to the result, may confidently expect to see South Carolina do her duty, and spurn the infamous bribe, which the Whigs, in their mad arrogance of ill-gotten, and happily brief, power, have had the insolence to offer her."

Good!—The Indiana Sentinel of a late date says: "The Grand Jury of this County, at their present session, have made a terrible rattling among the dry bones of rascality. They have found about *forty* indictments against Bank Directors for *usury*, and we know not how many against others. Go ahead!"

Our Federal Whig cotemporaries have lately been puffing the disinterested patriotism of one NATHAN SARGEANT, of Philadelphia, who they say resigned an office under Government because the public interests did not require the services and would not justify the salary of an agent. A Florida paper, (where the duties of the office were located) tells quite a different story—to wit: that Mr. SARGEANT got scared at the Indians and left the office to take care of itself. This certainly is one of the most interesting of modern discoveries—that a "Whig" loves his scalp more than an office with a salary attached to it.

A party of Mexicans lately attacked the Town of Refugio, in Texas, and after destroying every thing they could lay their hands on, carried off eight or ten prisoners—among them the Sheriff, district Clerk, and a justice of the peace.

A new State proposed.—A Tennessee member of Congress, writing through the Knoxville *Argus*, proposes the division of that State—to erect East Tennessee into a separate State to be called *Frankland*. The Editor of the *Argus* says he "goes unanimously" for the proposition!

The trial of the Ex-Hon. CHARLES F. MITCHELL, for *forgery*, has terminated in New York. The jury found him guilty, but recommended him to the mercy of the Court, on the ground of a "supposed derangement of intellect." What a trifling with justice! Such a jury ought to be punished instead of the culprit whom they tried.

The following article from the *London Times*, gives the particulars concerning the burning of the Round Tower by the fire which occurred in London on the 30th October. It will be seen that the royal crown of "*little Vic.*" came near being burnt.

"In the grand armory, which is stated to have been the largest room in Europe, being upwards of 350 feet long and 60 wide, were deposited 280,000 stand of arms, besides a vast quantity of millitary carriages, bombs, and other spoils of war captured by our troops in various parts of the world. The flames having once penetrated this hall, no hope existed that any portion of it would be saved, and the exertions of the firemen were confined to keeping the surrounding buildings as cool as possible, by playing all the water they could obtain upon them. The heat thrown from the flaming massess was intese. Blankets soaked in water were spread over the burning buildings near it, and hung out at the windows of the White Tower. The clock, now surrounded by fire, pealed its last chime, eleven, and shortly after the Tower that contained it, the roof and the floor come crushing down together with a shock as of an earthquake, burying arms, trophies and relics, in one fearful mass of blazing ruins. The fire, now fed by fresh materials, roared upwards, burst out at every cranny, and compelled the boldest for a moment to bear back. The melting metal communicated to it dies of every hue, and gleamed with a baleful light on the toiling men, and lit up the dark masses of buildings around with a wild and lurid glare. The crown jewels were now considered to be in danger, and Mr. Pearce, the inspector of the H division, and many others, urged the necessity of their removal. This was, however, a work of great danger and difficulty.—The heat within the crown room was intense, and masses of the burning pile were every now and then crushing down around it. Undismayed by the danger, however, a gallant party gained the crown room. The outer keys of the jewel room were in possession of Mr. Swift, the master of the jewel room, but the key unlocking the iron raff which surrounds the regalia was in possession of her Majesty's chamberlain, and could not, of course, be obtained. The danger was imminent—but one course remained; crow-bars were procured and used lustily, but for a long while the iron bars stood fast; again and again were the most desperate efforts employed against them, and at length they cracked, bent, and yielded; and Mr. Pearce springing within their precincts, laid hold of the crown, and handed it to Mr. Swift. All the warders were crowding around and to them the glittering trinkets were entrusted. The crown-room was despoiled of its precious contents in a moment, and next they were in safety in the governor's house. It was a striking sight to see the warders in their picturesque dresses rushing amid the smoke and flame, and toiling men laden with their glittering burdens, which sparkled bright amid the red glare. The crown of Great Britain had not been so rudely handled since the days of the famed Colonel Blood.

"The grand armory was one of the most modern portions of the citadel, and was built in the year 1688, by William and Mary. It is now totally destroyed, and presents to the eye a melancholly contrast to its former grandeur. Thus has perished an important portion of that venerable edifice, which has been in turn the fortress of our city, the palace of our monarchs, and the prison of our people.—Among the minor effective accompaniments of the scene might be noticed the military precision and unaltered composure with which the sentinels of the guard pursued their measured tread upon the walls, amid the desolation that surrounded them."

From Florida.—St. Augustine news, under date of 18th ult., gives information of the killing of 63 Indians, by an expedition of 3d Artillery, under Capt. Wade, in the neighborhood of Hillsboro' river. An expedition is now setting out at Fort Lauderdale, for Sam Jone's Camp, as information of his whereabouts has been obtained, from those of his party captured as stated above.

News of the 20th mention much sickness, and three deaths among the officers at and about Fort King.

Yorkville Compiler.

We learn from the Raleigh Register that Mr. Senator Mangum's letter declining the invitation to the late *Badger* dinner at that place, "takes a most animated and encouraging view of whig prospects"! We are not surprised to hear that "Mr. M. begs that his letter may not appear in print;" for surely any intelligent man, "with the lights now before him," would be *ashamed* to submit such a "view" to the public eye.—*Lynchburg Republican.*

At the instance of *President Tyler*, a nolle prosequi has been entered in the case of the individuals indicted for a breach of the peace at the President's House the evening after the Veto. The President in his letter says he regards the disturbance "as one of those outbreaks of popular feeling, incident, in some degree, to our form of government, and entirely harmless and evanescent in its character."—*Raleigh Star.*

A hint to legislators.—The legislature of Georgia have adopted a new mode of cheapening legislation, and arresting the long and tedious, not to say expensive, sessions, which may be said to be a characteristic of the legislation of this country. The pay of members is to be reduced to $4 per day for the first thirty days, and $2 50 for each day they may sit thereafter. The hint is worthy of the consideration of congress—which is about to enter upon that period of action which is allowed by the constitution, and made by custom, the *long* session: but we suspect they will scarcely borrow the hint, unless it be enforced by a *kick* from the people.

Albany Argus.

An extensive claim.—One of the most important cases that has arisen since the settlement of Jersey, is now in litigation before the Supreme Court of U. States. It is a comprehensive claim, made by a Mr. S. Waddell against the State, of all the land under water in all the rivers of East Jersey, and for three leagues beyond the shore. All the fisheries, ferries, and oyster beds in East Jersey depend upon the result, and no farmer can build even a dock if he succeeds. Mr. George Wood and Mr. Garret D. Wall are employed by the State to defend its rights; and so important is the matter deemed by the Legislature, that before adjourning, they passed a resolution directing the Governor, if compatible with his other duties, to attend the suit. Mr. Waddell sues in the name and in behalf of the East Jersey proprietors, and the appeal by the State to the Supreme Court is from a decision in the Circuit Court, favorable to the claimants. The issue of the suit will decide a similar claim of the West Jersey proprietors.—*Raleigh Star.*

A Portrait.—The Philadelphia Gazette gives the following description of the character of a portion of the Whig party.

"When they can indulge a hope of reaping enormous profits from some scheme of legislation, politics are interesting; but defeat their wishes, and the great interests, the honor and the glory of the country, possess no importance in their eyes."

The Gazette asserts, however, that "such patriots are comparatively rare out of the great cities."

Instructed to resign.—A majority of the committee in the Georgia Legislature on the state of the Republic, have made a report instructing Judge Berrien to resign his seat in the Senate of the United States. The minority was to make a counter report.

Whose head's off now?—Philo C. Fuller, Second Assistant Postmaster General and Chief Superintendent of the Guillotine, asked the people of Michigan to support him for Governor—and behold the result! He was the worst beat man in America!

Chicago Democrat.

Married,

In this Town, on the 30th ult., by the Rev. R. H. Morrison, D. D., Mr. *John J. Blackwood* to Miss *Mary L.*, daughter of the late Eli Springs.

In this County, on the 17th ult., by the Rev. J. Williamson, *G. W. Logan*, Esq., of Rutherford county, to Miss *Amelia D. Wilson*, of Mecklenburg county.

Died,

In this County, on the 1st instant, Mr. *John Davis*, in the 73d year of his age, after a severe illness of 22 hours.

Obituary.

Died, in this county, on the 22d ult., *Thomas Dunn*, son of Col. Jas. A. Dunn, after a severe attack of Typhus fever—aged 12 years and 7 months. He died of the same disease that caused his sister's death, but a few weeks before. Oh! death, stay thy merciless hand: when will you cease to destroy youth and innocence! How long shall thy cold blasts nip and prostrate such lovely buds and flowers of promise? Shall thy fell hand never cease its ravages until it has plucked down one by one the hopeful pillars of domestic hippiness and scattered in ruins and confusion a once lovely family? The deceased was of so amiable a disposition, so obedient a son, and led so innocent a life, that we have no doubt but that he was joyfully received into the paradise of glory. His spirit was too pure to drag a miserable existence in this dreary world, and the great farther took him home to Heaven.—*Comm.*

THE MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE, NOVEMBER 24.

Brandy, peach,	35 a 40	*Lime,*	$2½ a 2¾
Do. apple,	30 a 32½	*Lead, bar,*	7 a 8
Bacon,	7½ a 8	*Mackerel, none*	a
Beeswax,	27 a 28	*Molasses,*	27 a 30
Butter,	12½ a 15	*Oats,*	30 a
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	*Oil, linseed,*	70 a 75
Coffee,	10 a 13	*Nails, cut,*	6¼ a 6¾
Cotton,	8 a 8½	*Powder, keg,*	$6½ a
Cotton Yarn,	16 a 20	*Rags,*	2½ a
Cotton Bagging,	20 a 25	*Sugar, brown,*	8½ a 11
Corn,	45 a 50	*Do. lump,*	16 a
Copperas,	3½ a 4	*Do. loaf,*	18 a 20
Candles, (F.F.)	a 17	*Salt, bushel,*	60 a 75
Flour,	$5 a 6½	*Do. sack,*	$2 a 2¼
Feathers,	35 a 40	*Tallow,*	10 a 11
Flaxseed,	$1 10 a $1½	*Tin, box,*	$13 a 13½
Hides, green,	4 a 5	*Tobacco, leaf,*	3 a 5
Do. dry,	12½ a 14	*Wheat,*	$1 a 110
Iron,	5 a 5½	*Whiskey,*	30 a 35
Lard,	7 a 8	*Wool,*	15 a 20

4-4 *Sheeting, Fayetteville Manufacture,* 8 *cts. pr. yd.*
3-4 *do do* *do* 6 *do*
30 *inch do. (heavy,)* *do* 8 *do*

CHERAW, NOVEMBER 24.

Beef, in market,	3 a 6	*Flour, country,*	$5½ a 6
Bacon, fm. wag.	8 a 10	*Feathers,*	40 a 48
Do retail,	10 a 11½	*Hides, green,*	5 a
Butter,	12½ a 20	*Do dry,*	10 a
Beeswax,	22 a 25	*Iron,*	5½ a 6½
Bagging,	25 a 28	*Lard, (scarce),*	11 a 12
Bale Rope,	10 a 12½	*Lead, bar,*	10 a
Coffee,	12½ a 15	*Molasses,*	35 a 50
Cotton,	8 a 8½	*Oats,*	30 a 37
Corn, (scarce),	50 a	*Oil, currier's,*	75 a $1

CAMDEN, NOVEMBER 1.

Beef	5½ a 7	*Cotton,*	8 a 8¾
Bacon,	8½ a 10	*Feathers,*	30 a 35
Butter,	18¾ a 25	*Flour,*	$6 a 7
Beeswax,	12½ a 15	*Molasses,*	37½ a 50
Bagging,	24 a 27	*Sugar,*	9 a 14
Coffee,	15 a 16	*Salt, sack,*	$2 a 2¼
Corn,	45 a 50	*Wheat,*	$1 a

COLUMBIA, NOVEMBER 29.

Bagging,	22 a 25	*Molasses,*	36 a 40
Bale Rope,	12½ a 14	*Oats,*	40 a 45
Bacon,	7 a 16	*Peas,*	55 a 62
Coffee,	12½ a 15	*Salt, sack,*	$2¼ a 2½
Cotton,	7½ a 8½	*Sugar, brown,*	11 a 13
Corn,	65 a 70	*do loaf & lp.*	15 a 20
Flour, new,	$7½ a 8	*do Louisiana,*	8 a 10
Lard,	10 a 12	*Tallow,*	12 a 14

NOTICE TO Common School Committees.

THE Board of Superintendents of Common Schools for Mecklenburg County, hereby notify the School Committees in the several Districts, that a meeting of the Board will be held at Charlotte, on Tuesday of the ensuing January Court,—at which time the said Committees are required to make a Report of the number of Children in their respective Districts. In those Districts where no election has been held for Committee-men, the vacancy will be filled by the Board at the meeting as above appointed. Returns should be addressed to the "Chairman of the Board of Common School Commissioners," and may be left, previous to the Court, either with the undersigned, or with Charles T. Alexander, Esq., Clerk of the County Court, in Charlotte.

WM. WILSON, Chairman.

December 7, 1841. 39...tc

☞ Charlotte Journal, copy.

COTTON, AND Cotton-Yarn.

THE MILLEDGEVILLE COTTON FACTORY, (situated in Montgomery County, 22 miles east of Salisbury,) is now in full operation.—Those intimately acquainted with the Yarn of this Factory, prefer it to any manufactured in the State.

EDWARD BURAGE.

N. B.—The Subscriber wishes to procure about

FIVE HUNDRED BALES OF

COTTON,

(Of the best quality,) to be delivered at the Factory, which he will spin, either one half for the other, or at eight cents per pound.

EDWARD BURAGE.

December 7, 1841. 39...f

Negroes to Hire.

ON THE 27TH INSTANT, at my residence, I will Hire to the highest bidder, for the term of twelve months,

EIGHT OR TEN VERY LIKELY

NEGROES,

(Women, Men, and Boys,) belonging to Dorcas M. Lee, minor.

JOSEPH REID, Guardian.

Mecklenburg Co., Dec. 7, 1841. 39...3

Estrays Taken Up.

TWO stray *COWS* came to the subscriber's, about the middle of October last, and were taken up and yet remain in his possession. They have no ear marks; are both spotted—one white and black, and the other white and red, and look to be about six years old. One of them wore a small bell when they first came up.

The owner is requested to prove his property, pay charges, and take it away, or it will be disposed of according to law.

HUGH KIRKPATRICK.

Mecklenburg Co., Dec. 7, 1841. 39...f

E. H. ANDREWS, DENTIST

WOULD respectfully inform the Public, that he has again returned to Charlotte, where he may be found at all times, unless called away professionally. Should any be disappointed in calling, by his being absent from town, such can make their own appointment, by leaving a note in the Post-Office, which appointment shall be attended to punctually on his part. He deems all references as unnecessary, having practiced in this community about four years. ☞ *Charges moderate.* Office No. 6, at the Mansion House.

Charlotte, Nov. 23, 1841. 37...f

Last Notice.

THE subscriber hereby notifies all persons indebted to the late firm of *Alexander & Brothers*, that the business of that concern must be closed forthwith. All who do not comply with this notice between this time and the 1st of January next, by a settlement of their notes or accounts, may rest assured of having to settle them with an officer. This is *positively the last notice* we shall give on this subject.

ADAM ALEXANDER,

One of the Surviving Partners of the firm of Alexander & Brothers.

November 2, 1841. 34...f

Charlotte Journal insert until the 1st of January

MISCELLANY.

From the Savannah Georgian.

EXECUTIVE, LEGISLATIVE, *and* JUDICIAL EXPENSES *of the* SEVERAL STATES *of the* UNION.

Governor—The salary of this officer varies materially in the several States, some retaining the old colonial rate of pounds sterling, which, converted into dollars, give the fractions found below. The highest salary for Governor is given in Lousiana, $7,500; next is Maryland, $4,200; then New York, Pennsylvania and Georgia, $4,000; Massachusetts, $3,666, 67; South Carolina, $3,500; Virginia, $3,333 1-3: Mississippi, $3,000; Kentucky, $2,500; New Jersey, North Carolina, Arkansas, Tennessee, Michigan, Missouri, $2,000; Maine, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, $1,500; Delaware, $1,333 1-3; Newhampshire, $1,200; Connecticut, $1,100; Vermont, 750, Rhode Island, 400; showing a difference between the salaries of the highest and lowest of 7,100, and a differnce between adjoining States, Arkansas and Lousiana, 5,500.

Secretary of State.—In New York and Louisiana, they receive a salary of 2,500. In Massachusetts, Maryland, Georgia and Mississippi 2,000. In Pennsylvania 1,600. Illinois 1,100. Alabama 1,000 and fees. Kentucky, Missouri, Ohio and Michigan, 1,000. Maine, 900. North Carolina, 800 and fees. Newhampshire, 800. Rhode Island, 750 and fees. Arkansas, 700. Indiana, 600. Delaware, 400. Vermont, 300. Connecticut, 84 and fees. New-Jersey 50 and fees, and South Carolina only fees.

Treasurer.—Maryland has two Treasurers, one for the Eastern and one for the Western Shore, at a salary of 2,000 each; Massachusetts, Virginia, Georgia and Mississippi give 2,000. Pennsylvania, 1,600. New-York, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Kentucky, 1,500. Missouri, 1,250. Ohio, 1,200. Connecticut, New-Jersey, Alabama and Arkansas, 1,000. Michigan and Illinois, 800. New-Hampshire, 600. Rhode Island, 450. Vermont, 400.—Louisiana, four per cent. on all moneys received.

Surveyor General.—Georgia gives to this officer a salary of 2,000, the highest given by any of the States. Missouri gives 1,500, Pennsylvania 1,400, New-York and Maryland 800.

Comptroller General.—In New York 2,500, in Georgia, South Carolina and Tennessee 2,000, in Connecticut, North Carolina and Alabama, 1,000.

Attorney General.—Louisiana pays the highest Salary, 3,000; Massachusetts 1,200, South Carolina 1,100, and fees; Maine and Mississippi 1,000, Tennessee 1,000 and fees, Missouri 650, Michigan 500, Alabama 425 and fees, Kentucky 400 and fees, Delaware and Illinois 350 and fees, Pennsylvania, 300 and fees, *Georgia* 250 and fees, New Jersey 80 and fees.

The peculiar judiciary system which exists in Georgia, prevents our making any very definite comparison with other States. The highest judicial salary in Georgia, is 2,100. In Louisana, the Judge of the Supreme Court, and the judge of the 1st District Court, (New-Orleans,) receive 5,000. The Chancellor in Maryland, 3,600; the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in Massachusetts, 3,500; also, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi and Kentucky, pay higher individual salaries than Georgia. The lowest amount given is to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, 650. The aggregate of the salaries of all the Judges exceeds Georgia, in Louisiana, Pennslyvania, Kentucky, South Carolina, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, New York, Ohio, and North Carolina. In all the other States it is less. The highest expenditure for Judges is in Louisiana, where the united Salaries of the 14 judges of the Supreme and Circuit Court, is 64,000. The lowest in Rhode Island being only 1,750.

The pay of the members of the Legislature, in Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, is $1 50 per day; in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Indiana, the pay is 2 per day. In New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, North Carolina, Ohio and Missouri, it is 3 per day. In Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina, Alabama, Tennessee, Illinois and Georgia, the members receive 4 per day, and in Louisiana it is 6 per day.

The Executive expenses of Georgia have been estimated at 15,000 for the year; but two States in the Union exceed this, viz: Louisiana 16,000, and Virginia 15,258.—Nineteen of the States are within 10,000.

The Legislative expenses of Georgia are estimated at 91,500, *over twenty-six thousand more than any other State in the Union.* Massachusetts being the next in amount, viz: 65,280. New York expends in the department but 29,880. Pennslyvania 33,600, and Virginia 41,280. The entire expenses of the Judiciary in Georgia are 23,225, there being thirteen States in which they are more. Louisiana ranking the highest. In the aggregate of the three, Georgia stands next to Massachusetts, which has an annual total expenditure of 131,365, the largest of any State in the Union: the amount in Georgia being 129,725. In but four States, viz: Massachusetts, Georgia, Louisanna and Virginia, does the expenditure exceed 100,000. In thirteen of them it is but 50,000, or under. Thus the State expenses of Georgia are more by nearly 35,000 than those of New York, with three times the number of inhabitants; 40,000 more than Pennsylvania with more than twice the number of people; and exceeds the expenses of Ohio with a population double ours, by over 72,000.

From the Ashville Messenger.

DIALOGUE BETWEEN RUSTICUS AND TOPSWELL.

Rusticus. Hello, there, Mister! what's them ar things what you wear on your face?

Topswell. What business of your's, clown?

Rus. O, none in particular, I ony axt for information, not knowing what you call 'em, how you come by 'em, or what use you make of 'em.

Top. What profit would you reap from such information?

Rus. Reap, did you say! Do you reap 'em? Well, mister, aint it a'most harvest time with you? What color do 'em ar things have when ripe?

Top. How durst a man of your cloth question a gentleman of mine?

Rus. Why, mister, my cloth shall not touch yours: hands off, rags, here's cloth what has passed from a tailor's goose to a gander's back, any more un he kinder has too many feathers about his bill.

Top. Have done your braying at me, you stupid jack, you are utterly destitute of manners.

Rus. Manners! is it a commodity of trade or an article of dress?

Top. I am not astonished that you know nothing about it, for there's not a pennyworth of it in your whole stock of acquirements.

Rus. Well, mister, if there be none in market, you had best import some, if it be a valuable article; you might make a heavy profit on a light article. If you do import it, mister, jist let me know how you sell it, whether by dry measure, liquid measure, long measure, or by weight; for I never saw any of it put down in the trading tables, and I don't know how it sells; is it any thing like them ar things you wear on your face?

Top. You had better first procure a little of that necessary article called common sense.

Rus. Belike I do lack a little of that, because for the life of me, I can't see the use of 'em ar bristles on your countenance. Mister, do you wear 'em to keep your teeth warm or to shade your lips?

Top. Why, you sheer simpleton, they are all the go, now-a-days.

Rus. Well, if they be all that go, I'll stay at home afore I'll wear such things about my mouth.

Top. Why, you lack witted booby, they would be the greatest ornament you ever wore.

Rus. Ornament! ha, ha, ha! ornament indeed! Do you call them ar nasty looking things an ornament? Then I wonder what sort of a looking thing you would call ugly? But, mister, if you war 'em for ornament, why don't you go the whole figure, and have your whole face covered? for, if a little be an ornament, then a great deal would be ornament in the superlative degree, wouldn't it, though? I was just thinking, mister, that it must be a dirty soil that grows such a filthy crop.

Top. Little do I regard what you may think or say of them, so long as they are the admiration of the ladies.

Rus. Admiration of the ladies! ha, ha, ha! admiration of the ladies, to be sure!! I hadn't thought of that. Some ladies, it is true, have a strange taste. I have known some that were fond of puppies, spaniels. and such like, but how any one can relish such nasty wooly looking things as them ar on a man's face, is a finger-length beyond my guess.

Top. What signifies your guess, insolence?

Rus. I don't know what sort of gals you have in town; but there is one thing I do know, our country lasses wouldn't let such a mouth as yours come in a spuirrel's jump of theirs; now they wouldn't, mister. My gracious! how much like a varmint you do look!

Top. I have a mind to cane you within an inch of your life, you impudent clown!

Rus. What, with that ar switch? Why, mister, I wouldn't mind it a bit more than a flea bite—not I; 'taint half as frightful as your face.

Top. Touch my mustaches, and you shall feel it.

Rus. Touch 'em! why, sir, you needn't fear that; I wouldn't touch them with the tongs—I'd as soon touch a toad.

Top. Hush! what a simpleton! (Struts pompously.)

Rus. Well, mister, haint you got a touch of the big head? Your jaws appear to be kinder swelled a little.

Top. Humph,—stultissimi! (With a sneer.)

Rus. Well, mister, I have hearn tell of some people who only lacked the bristles of being a hog; but you have the advantage of them, for you have the bristles, any more un you kinder wear 'em too close to the snout.

Top. Begone, you insolent cur, you extract of impudence, or I'll break that brainless skull of yours.

Rus. Don't scare me so, mister, you look so savage with them ar things on your countenance, that you hadn't ought to go about in daylight. Come out to the back of dad's field, and I'll bring out his brier scythe and let you mow 'em off. What say you, mister, shall I bring it ont?

Top. If it were not for polluting my hands, I'd thrash your dog-skin well.

Rus. Never mind that, sir; I don't fear the pollution of your hands at all, if you will only keep them'are nasty, hairy things off of me—they are the only things about you that scare me. You ought to get a *patent-right* for ugliness; it a'most makes my hair stand on eend to look at you. Your ugliness sticks out so far that I could a'most hang my hat on it.

Top. What a fool I am to listen at the brute! (Starts off.)

Rus. Tell me, mister, how do you contrive to eat with them'are things about your mouth? Do you eat meat, puddings, sassengers, and sich like, or do you live on spoon vittels? How orful much your mouth looks like a cave overhung with brushheaps! (Topswell continues going.) Hello, there, mister! Don't you want to buy a curry-comb—a rale jam up article—teeth on both sides? It will do first rate to curry down that'are mane on your face. Come, sir, can't I sell you one? You shall have it cheap—best article of the kind in the market.

Solus. Well, well; don't he streak it, like a wild turkey! I guess he is tired of me and his mustaches too. If he don't go and cut 'em off now, it's because he either has no shame or no razor—I'll leave the gals to find out which. A. H. M.

Neighborly.—"Mrs. Jenkins," said a little red headed girl, with a pug nose and bare feet, "mother says you will oblege her by lendin her a stick of firewood—fillin this cruet with vinegar—puttin a little soft soap in this pan, and please not let your turkey-gobblers roost on our fence."

Free Trade to the Lawyers.—A man from the country applied lately to a respectable solicitor in this town for legal advice. After detailing the circumstances of the case, he was asked if he had stated the facts exactly as they occured. "Ou, ay, sir," rejoined the applicant, "I thought it best to tell you the plain truth; you can put the *lees* till't yourself."

No Sinecure.—Colonel M——,of the Perthshire cavalry, was complaining that, from the ignorance and inattention of his officers, he was obliged to do the whole duty of the regiment. "I am," said he, "my own captain, my own lieutenant, my own coronet,"—"and *trumpeter*, I presume," said a lady present.

Lovers' Talk.—William and Emily were promenading in the green wood, near the village of K., on one of the airy afternoons of that month of sunshine and tears, April. The scene and the feelings of the lovers prompted the followiug colloquy.—"William, do not this green wood and our love excite a spirit of poesy? Come, an impromtu." "I cannot, Miss Emily, I have no more imagination than a pig." "But you have a fine fancy." "Do you make the attempt, and I will respond to it if possible." Miss Emily, in the midst of a cluster of bushes, the boughs and leaves trembling in the soft air, began thus:

O, ye little breezes,
How ye whistle through the treeses.

To which William immediately responded:

Oh! Miss Emi-ly Miss Emi-le,
What poet-ry what poet-re!

The Devil Killed.—A fellow in Georgia recently disguised himself in a club-foot and horn, and went to the house of a rich widow, called himself the devil, and frightened the family off the premises. He then secured the old lady's money and made off. A mile or two from the scene of his plundering frolic, he met a man returning from a militia training with his gun loaded. Seeing the queer looking object in his path, he hailed him:—"who goes there?" The fellow said he was the Prince of Darkness, and began emitting smoke and sulphur! The other man, not liking the display of fireworks, fired and shot him dead! He was recognised as a neighbor who had been much respected.—*Exchange paper.*

DR. C. J. FOX

Has just received a large and general assortment of

MEDICINES,

Drugs, Paints, Oils,

Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery, Thompsonian Medicines, Wines and Spirits for medical use,

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,

And a variety of other articles, all of which he warrants genuine, and will sell low for *cash.*

Charlotte, April 27, 1840. 8....F

To Whom it may Concern.

TAKEN UP, by the subscriber, a *Bay Horse*, which followed his wagon from near Camden, South Carolina, about ten days ago. Said horse was four years old last Spring, is about fifteen hands high, his left fore-leg white up to the knee, round bodied and snugly built. He has lately been foundered, and is yet lame and bears the fresh mark of bleeding in the neck. The owner is requested to prove his property and take it away.

P. C. M'CLELLAND.

Charlotte, Nov. 16, 1841. 36...F

State of North Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, August Term, 1841.

MARTHA FLENNIKEN } Petition for Divorce.
VS.
SAMUEL FLENNIKEN. }

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, SAMUEL FLENNIKEN, is not an inhabitant of this State:—It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Charlotte Journal and the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, notifying the said defendant to be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the County of Mecklenburg, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the Fourth Monday in February next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said Petition, or judgement pro confesso will be entered up against him, and the petition heard exparte.

Witness, JENNINGS B. KERR, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the Fourth Monday in August, A. D., 1841, and in the 66th year of the Independence of said State.

J. B. KERR, C. M. S. C.

Price adv. $10. 37...3m

Administrator's Sale.

AS Administrator on the Estate of Jane T. Matthews and Jane E. Matthews, deceased, I will expose to public sale, *on Monday the 20th day of December next*, at the late residence of Jane T. Matthews, the following property, to wit:

250 ACRES

OF LAND, (MOSTLY UNIMPROVED;)

TEN LIKELY

NEGROES;

A QUANTITY OF

COTTON,

(IN THE SEED,)

And various other articles not here mentioned

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten Months' credit, by purchasers giving bond with two approved securities.

W. M. MATTHEWS, Admr.

Mecklenburg Co., Nov. 25, 1841. 38...3w

TO THE PUBLIC.

JOHN O'FARRELL announces to his customers and the public generally, that he has disposed of his entire stock of Groceries, Liquors, &c., to Mr. John B. Roueche of Lincolnton, and will close his business in Charlotte on Thursday of the ensuing April County Court. Until then, however, he will continue in business at his old stand, and be glad to accommodate his customers with every article in the Grocery line, on the most reasonable terms.

J. O'F. gives this early notice of his intention to close business, in order that all who owe him, either by note or book account, may have due time to come forward and make settlement, which he earnestly requests them to do between this and July Court, for his notes and accounts must positively then be closed.

Charlotte, March 5, 1841. 1-tc

CONCORD COFFEE-HOUSE.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of Concord and the surrounding country, that he has oponed a GROCERY STORE in the town of Concord, where he will keep constantly on hand a large and carefully selected supply of

GROCERIES;

Such as—Wines and Liquors, imported and domestic; Sugar; Coffee; Bread; Crackers; Cheese; Lemons; French Prunes; Cakes; Raisins; Candies of all kinds, Toys; prime chewing and smoking Tobacco; Spanish Cigars of the best quality; Garden Seeds of every kind; Indigo; Copperas; Madder; Ginger; Spice; Pepper, Almonds; Cloves; Cinnamon; English Walnuts; Maccaroni; Vermaselli; Sardines; Herrings; Essence of Cinnamon; do. Peppermint, and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

The undersigned hopes, by strict attention to business, and by keeping a complete stock, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

F. R. ROUECHE.

May 25, 1841. 12...y

James Conner,

TYPE FOUNDER,

Corner of Ann and Nassau Sts., New-York,

RESPECTFULLY informs his old patrons, and the public generally, that he continues to manufacture and supply every article used in the printing business, as well as to stereotype all jobs that may offer. He embraces this opportunity to return thanks to those whose patronage he has extensively enjoyed for so many years, and to say that he is to be found at the old established stand, corner of Ann and Nassau streets, fully prepared to execute any order that he may be honoured with; and that the Type manufactured by him, is from a *selection of faces taken from his old specimens*, together with a number of additions of a *superior cut;* that he is enabled to supply SORTS as well as FOUNTS, of the most beautiful of his old faces, and of a greatly improved quality of metal. He is also engaged in getting up, by a newly discovered process, an extensive series of new and highly ornamental articles. Arrangements are made with the manufacturers of Presses and other Printing materials, that will enable him to execute orders as expeditiously as any other Founder in the Union, and on as favorable terms.

A new specimen is now in the course of printin g

TO THE

Fashionable Public.

THE Subscribers respectfully tender their thanks to the citizens of Charlotte, and the public generally, for the liberal patronage they have received since they commenced the

Tailoring Business

in this place. From past experience, they now have no hesitation in saying that they are prepared to give general satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage. All work done in their establishment will be WARRANTED, so far as making and cutting is concerned. They have just received their

FALL & WINTER FASHIONS

FOR 1841—2:

and will continue to receive regular reports of English and French Fashions.

Their Shop will be found in the south-east wing of Mr. Leroy Springs' brick building.

BETHUNE & JOHNSON.

Charlotte, April 20, 1840. 7....y

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF

Valuable Property!

AS Administrator on the estate of the late William Cook, deceased, the subscriber will expose at public auction, at the late residence of said deceased, *on Friday, the 10th day of December next*, the following property, to wit:

Five or six valuable

NEGROES,

(Among them a very likely young Blacksmith;)

A SET OF

Blacksmith's Tools;

Horses, Cattle, AND Hogs;

A quantity of Seed Cotton; Corn, Hay, and Fodder,

With numerous other articles not here named.

ALSO,

Will be offered for sale at the above time and place,

A valuable Plantation,

CONTAINING

170 Acres of Land,

Or thereabouts. Said Plantation lies immediately on the Camden road, eight miles below Charlotte, and adjoins the lands of Col. Augustus Alexander, Charles G. Alexander, Esq., and others. There are BUILDINGS on it, and a Spring of excellent water. Persons desirous of purchasing the Plantation, are invited to go on it and examine for themselves.

Terms of the Sale—Six months credit, purchasers giving bond with approved security.

BENJ. MORROW, Admr.

Mecklenburg county, Nov. 16, 1841. 4w

N. B. All persons indebted to the above estate are once more, *and for the last time*, called upon to come forward and make payments. If this call is not complied with in a short time, debtors will have to settle with an officer "to a dead certainty."—Those holding claims on the estate are also once more requested to present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law, legally authenticated, or their payment will be barred.

BENJ. MORROW, Admr.

Nov. 16, 1841. 36...4w

Administrators' Notice.

THE Subscribers, having qualified at October Term, 1841, of Mecklenburg County Court as Administrators on the estate of *William Alexander*, deceased, request all persons having claims against said estate to present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, legally authenticated, or this notice will be plead as a bar to their recovery. And all those indebted to the same must make early settlements, as long indulgence will not be given.

ADAM ALEXANDER, } Admrs.
CHAS. T. ALEXANDER, }

November 2, 1841. 34...F

THE CULTIVATOR,

A consolidation of Buel's Cultivator and the Genesee Farmer.

WILLIS GAYLORD & LUTHER TUCKER, *Editors.*

Prospectus of Vol. 8, for 1841.

THE CULTIVATOR was established to improve and elevate the Agriculture of the country; to give a proper tone to the morals and mind of the farmer; to show him the dignity and importance of his profession; to store his mind with useful knowledge, and convince him that while all classes are and must be more or less dependant on each other, he alone of the whole can make any near approach to independence. If there is one thing more than another, which in this country gives a man superiority over his fellow men, it is knowledge; and this knowledge,—knowledge which is essential to the success of the farmer as to other men,—it is the design of the Cultivator to aid in imparting.

☞ The volume for 1840, is filled entirely with ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS, embracing articles from about 300 Correspondents, from almost every State in the Union.

If an increase of subscription beyond any precedent in the history of Agricultural Journals,—if the almost unanimous voice of the public press in our favor,—if the multitude of private yet flattering testimonials we have received, added to a circulation amounting the first year to TWENTY-TWO THOUSAND, may be admitted as evidence, then we have certainly most abundant reason to be gratified with the success which has attended the Union of the Cultivator and the Genesee Farmer. No expense has been or will be spared to render the Cultivator worthy of the patronage it has received. In the number, variety and excellence of its ILLUSTRATIONS, it is without a rival at home or abroad, the last volume being embellished with nearly ONE HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS, illustrating the improved breeds of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Building, Implements, &c., making the Cultivator, all things considered, it is believed, the Cheapest Agricultural Paper ever published in this or any other country.

TERMS—ONE DOLLAR per annum—Six copies for $5—the money to be remitted in advance, free of postage. A commission of 20 per cent. will be allowed to Agents who will obtain 25 or more subscribers, and 25 per cent. to those who obtain 100 or more. All subscriptions to commence with a volume.

Postmasters and gentlemen disposed to lend their influence to aid the cause of Agriculture, are respectfully requested to act as agents. Address

JESSE BUEL & CO.

PROSPECTUS OF THE

Congressional Globe and Appendix.

THESE works have now been published by us for ten consecutive sessions of Congres. Commencing with the session of 1832-3. They have had such wide circulation, and have been so universally approved and sought after by the public, that we deem it necessary only in this prospectus to say that they will be continued at the next session of Congress, and to state, succinctly, their contents, the form in which they will be printed, and the prices for them.

The Congressional Globe is made up of the daily proceedings of the two Houses of Congress. The speeches of the members are abridged, or condensed, to bring them into a reasonable, or readable length. All the resolutions offered, or motions made, are given at length, in the mover's own words; and the yeas and nays on all the important questions. It is printed with small type—brevier and nonpareil—on a double royal sheet, in quarto form, each number containing 16 royal quarto pages. It is printed as fast as the business done in Congress furnishes matter enough for a number—usually one number, but sometimes two numbers, a week. We have invariably printed more numbers than there were weeks in a session. The approaching session of Congress, it is expected, will continue 7 months; if so, subscribers may expect between 30 and 40 numbers, which, together, will make between 500 and 600 royal quarto pages.

The appendix is made up of the PRESIDENT'S annual message, the reports of the principal officers of the Governmet that accompany it, and all the long speeches of members of Congress, written out or revised by themselves. It is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe, and usually makes about the same number of pages. Heretofore, on account of the *set* speeches being so numerous and so long, we have not completed the Appendix until one or two months after the close of the session; but, in future, we intend to print the speeches as fast as they shall be prepared, and of course shall complete the work within a few days after the adjournment.

Each of these works is complete in itself; but it is necessary for every subscriber who desires a full knowledge of the proceedings of Congress, to have both; because, then, if there should be any ambiguity in the synopsis of the speech, or any denial of its correctness, as published in the Congressional Globe, the reader may turn to the Appendix to see the speech at length, corrected by the member himself.

Now, there is no source but the Congressional Globe and Appendix, from which a person can obtain a full history of the proceedings of Congress. GALES and SEATON'S Register of Debates, which contained a history, has been suspended for three or four years. It cost about five times as much for a session as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and did not contain an equal amount of matter, a great portion of the current proceedings being omitted. We are enabled to print the Congressional Globe and Appendix at the low rate now proposed, by having a large quantity of type, and keeping the Congrssional matter that we set up for the daily and semi-weekly Globes, standing for the Congressional Globe and Appendix. If we had to set up the matter purposely for these works, we could not afford to print them for double the price now charged.

Complete indexes to both the Congressional Globe and the Appendix are printed at the close of each session, and sent to all subscribers for them.

We have on hand 3,000 or 4,000 surplus copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the extra session, which make together near one thousand royal quarto pages. They give the fullest history of Congress that has ever been published. We now sell them for $1 each; that is, $1 for the Congressional Globe, and $1 for the Appendix. We propose to let subscribers for the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the next session, have them for 50 cents each. They will be necessary to understand fully the proceedings of the next session. The important matters discussed at the last, will be brought up at the next session, in consequence of the universal dissatisfaction evinced in the late elections with the vast and novel system of policy which the powers have introduced, and which was forced through Congress without consulting puplic opinion, or even allowing the full discussion usual in regard to subjects of ordinary interest. The reports of the Congressional Globe and Appendix are not in the least degree affected by the party bias of the Editor.—They are given precisely as written out by the Reporters and the members themselves. And the whole are subject to the revision and correction of the speakers, as they pass in review in our daily sheet, in case any misunderstanding or misrepresentation of their remarks should occur.

We make a daily analysis of the doings in Congress, and give our opinions in it freely, but this is published only in the Daily, Semi-weekly, and Weekly Globes. The Daily Globe is $10, the Semi-weekly Globe $2 per annum, *in advance.* The Weekly Globe is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and a complete index made to it at the end of each year.

TERMS:

For the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the last Extra Session, $1.

For the Congressional Globe for the next session, $1 per copy.

For the Appendix for the next session, $1 per copy.

Six copies of either of the above works will be sent for $5; twelve copies for $10, and so on in proportion for a greater number.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, *postage paid*, at our risk. By a rule of the Post Office Department, postmasters are permitted to frank letters containing money for subscriptions.

The notes of any bank, current where a subscriber resides, will be received by us at par.

To insure all the numbers, the subscriptions should be in Washington by the 15th December next, at farthest, though it is probable that we shall print enough surplus copies to fill every subscription that may be paid before the 1st day of January next.

☞ *No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompanies it.*

BLAIR & RIVES.

Washington City, October 25, 1841.

Journal of Banking:

BY WILLIAM M. GOUGE, OF PHILADELPHIA.

This Journal will contain—

1st. A new edition of "A Short History of Paper Money and Banking in the United States," by Wm. M. Gouge, with corrections and additions, bringing the narrative down to the present time.

2d. Essays on Banking, Currency, Exchanges, and kindred topics, in which efforts will be made to place these subjects in the clearest light possible.

3d. A semi-monthly review of the times, embracing the most important events, especially those which affect the general operations of business.

4th. Such miscellaneous matter as will, while it will add to the interests of the work, subserve its main object, which is that of showing the true character of our paper money and banking system, and the effect it has on the morals and happiness of the different classes of the community.

This Journal will be especially intended for Farmers and Mechanics, but it is hoped it will not prove unuseful to Merchants and other productive members of society.

It will be published once every two weeks. Each number will contain sixteen pages octavo, double column, with the leaves stitched and cut, thus uniting the advantages of the open sheet with a form convenient for binding.

The paper will be fair and the type good. The price will be

For one copy, one dollar and fifty cents a year.

For four copies, five dollars, or one dollar and twenty-five cents each.

For ten copies, ten dollars, or one dollar each.

In all cases, subscriptions must be paid in advance.